

# English Structure For All

Easy Learning

Simple Examples



Done By :



**MR. Sheriff**

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**With Great Success**



## Parts of speech

Part Of Speech	Definition	تعريف	Example	مثال
<b>Noun / n /</b> اسم	اسم شخص / حيوان / نبات / جماد ....		Ahmed, book , education	
<b>Pronoun / pn /</b> ضمير	هو ما يدل على اسم أو يحل محله		I, he, she, it, who ,which ,whose	
<b>Verb / v /</b> فعل	هو ما يدل على حدوث شيء في وقت ما		play, played , is , are , have	
<b>Adjective /adj./</b> صفة	هو عبارة عن كلمة تصف الاسم وتكون قبله		quick boy / good student	
<b>Adverb / adv. /</b> حال	هو عبارة عن كلمة تصف الفعل أو الصفة		run quickly / study well / extremely tall	
<b>Preposition /prep./</b> حرف الجر	هو كلمة تأتي مع الاسم أو الضمير لتبيّن علاقته بكلمة أخرى ( to - by - for ) in- with - from- of- about ...		Ahmed goes to school . They traveled by plane.	
<b>Conjunction /conj./</b> رابط عطف	هو كلمة تصل ما بين كلمة و كلمة أو جملة وجملة ( or / and )		Ali and Ahmad are my friends .	
<b>Interjection</b> كلمة تعجب	هو عبارة عن أصوات أو صيحات تعبر عن التعجب ( Alas – Wow )		Alas ! She died . يا للأسف ! لقد ماتت .	
<b>Article</b>	Definite( the ) indefinite ( a, an )  تستخدم <b>a</b> قبل الاسم النكرة الذي يبدأ بحرف ساكن.  تستخدم <b>an</b> قبل الاسم النكرة الذي يبدأ بحرف متحرك.  تستخدم <b>the</b> للتعریف.		This is a book.  This is an apple.  The earth goes round the sun .	

### The sentence in English

**الجملة الامرية** **Imperative**

نوعان:-

- 1- إستفهام بأداة إستفهام ( Wh../ How )
- 2- أمر منفي

**الجملة الاستفهامية** **Question**

نوعان:-

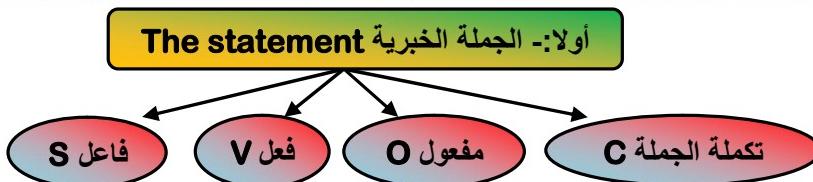
- 1- فاعل subject
- 2- فعل verb

**الجملة الخبرية** **Statement**

تتكون من:-

- 3- مفعول object
- 4- تكميلة ( ظرف زمان أو مكان )

### أولاً:- الجملة الخبرية The statement



١) الفاعل Subject

( قد يكون اسم أو ضمير )

ضمائر الفاعل

	متكلم	مخاطب	غائب
مفرد	I أنا	You أنت / أنتي	He هو , She هي , It لغير العاقل
جمع	We نحن	You أنتم / أنتن	They هم

و يأتي ضمير الفاعل في بداية الجملة قبل الفعل

Verb الفعل ٢

فعل مساعد أو ناقص

الفعل المساعد :- وهو يسبق الفعل الاساسى

الفعل الاساسى:- و هو الفعل الذي يعبر عن حدث

مضارع	ماضي
am /is / are	was / were
do / does	did
have / has	had

شكل الفعل	أمثلة
ال فعل + ing ( playing / eating ) التصريف الثالث	I'm eating fish . ( active ) Music is played by Ali.(passive )
المصدر ( play / eat )	I didn't play football yesterday.
ال مصدر التصريف الثالث ( played / eaten )	He has just played tennis.

Will ("ll")	would
shall	should
can	could
may	might
must	had to
have to / has to	had to
ought to	

وقد يكون في الجملة فعل اساسي فقط وذلك مع زمني المضارع البسيط والماضي البسيط :

Ex : 1) I play tennis everyday . 2) He plays tennis every day . 3) She played yesterday.

وقد نستخدم الفعل المساعد كفعل أساسى ( وذلك عندما يكون بمفرده في الجملة ) :

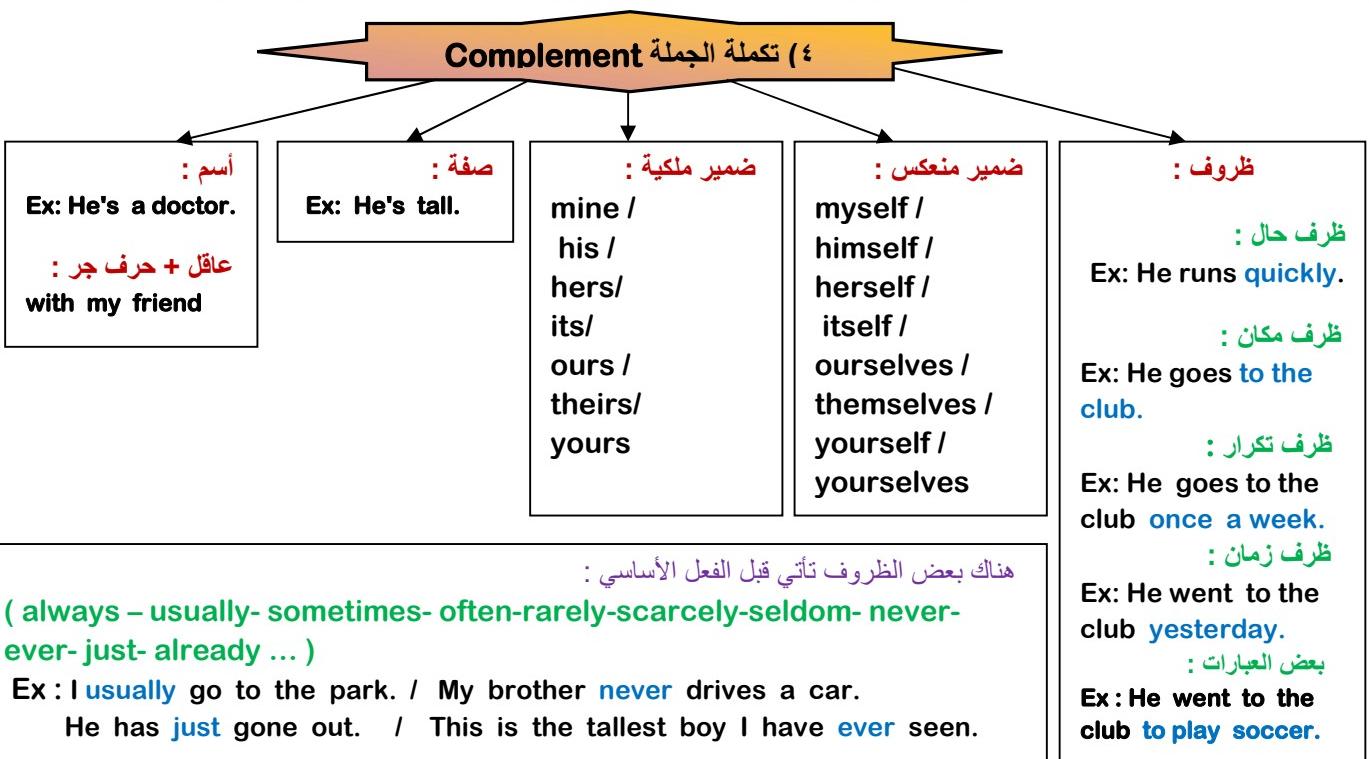
EX : 1) He is a doctor . 2) He has a car . 3) I usually do my homework .

Object المفعول ٣

( قد يكون اسم أو ضمير )

ضمائر المفعول

ضمير فاعل	I	He	She	It	You	We	They
ضمير مفعول	me	him	her	it	you	us	them



لتحويل الجملة الى عبارة تتبع الآتي :

Sentence	جملة	Phrase	عبارة
He was smart.		his smartness being smart The fact that he was smart . (The fact that + الجملة)	( اسم + صفة ملكية ) ( الصفة + being ) ( الجملة + fact )
He wasn't smart.		his stupidity not being smart The fact that he wasn't smart.	( عكس الأسم + صفة ملكية ) ( الصفة + not being ) ( الجملة + fact )
The weather was cold.		The cold weather The weather being cold. The fact that the weather was cold.	( الأسم + الصفة ) ( الصفة + being + الأسم ) ( الأسم + fact )
The weather wasn't cold.		The hot weather The weather being hot. The fact that the weather wasn't cold.	( الأسم + عكس الصفة ) ( عكس الصفة + being + الأسم ) ( الأسم + fact )
My brother studied hard.		studying hard The fact that he studied hard.	( مصدر الفعل + ing ) ( الجملة + fact )
My brother didn't study hard.		not studying hard The fact that he didn't study hard.	( not + مصدر الفعل + ing ) ( الجملة + fact )

هناك روابط نستخدم بعدها عبارات مثل :

like / such as / despite- in spite of / due to – because of – as a result of / during / in addition to

Ex : There are many ways to become healthy like eating healthy food and doing sports.

وكل الروابط الزمنية اذا حذفنا الفاعل ( after , before , when , while .... )

- After eating his breakfast , he went out.

## Helping Verbs

الأفعال المساعدة

	Verb to Be فعل يكون	Verb to Have فعل يمتلك	Verb to Do فعل يعمل
مضارع	am / is	are	have / has
ماضي	was	were	had

الفاعل
I

Verb to Be فعل يكون
am ('m) / was

Verb to Have فعل يمتلك
have ('ve) / had ('d)

Verb to Do فعل يعمل
do / did

He
She
It
الاسم المفرد والغير معدود

is ('s) / was
is ('s) / was
is ('s) / was
is ('s) / was

has ('s) / had ('d)
has ('s) / had ('d)
has ('s) / had ('d)
has ('s) / had ('d)

does / did
does / did
does / did
does / did

We
You
They
الاسم الجمع

are ('re) / were
are ('re) / were
are ('re) / were
are ('re) / were

have ('ve) / had ('d)
have ('ve) / had ('d)
have ('ve) / had ('d)
have ('ve) / had ('d)

do / did
do / did
do / did
do / did



نفي الكامل	am not	is not	are not	was not	were not
اختصار الفعل المساعد	'm not	's not	're not		
اختصار	not	isn't	aren't	wasn't	weren't

نفي الكامل	have not	has not	had not	do not	does not	do not
اختصار الفعل المساعد	've not	's not	'd not			
اختصار	not	haven't	hasn't	hadn't	don't	doesn't

Verb to Be فعل يكون
am / is
was

فعل + ing

V3

Verb to Have فعل يمتلك

have / has
had

تصريف ثالث V3

Verb to Do فعل يعمل
do / does
did

مصدر الفعل



## Pronouns

الضمائر

Subject Pronouns ضمائر الفاعل	Object Pronouns ضمائر المفعول به	Possessive Adjectives صفات الملكية	Possessive Pronouns ضمائر الملكية	Reflexive Pronouns ضمائر الانعكاس
I	me	my	mine ملكي	myself نفسي / بنفسى
He	him	his	his ملكه	himself نفسه / بنفسه
She	her	her	hers ملكها	herself نفسها / بنفسها
It	it	its	its ملكها / لملكها ( لغير العاقل )	itself نفسه / نفسها / بنفسها ( لغير العاقل )
We	us	our	ours ملكنا	ourselves أنفسنا / بأنفسنا
They	them	their	theirs ملكهم	themselves أنفسهم / بأنفسهم
You	you	your	yours ملكك	yourself نفسك / بنفسك
You	you	your	yours ملككم	yourselves أنفسكم / بأنفسكم

### استخدام الضمائر

الضمائر	Usage الأستخدام	Examples أمثلة
Subject Pronouns ضمائر الفاعل	▶ في بداية الجملة الخبرية ( قبل الفعل ) ▶ في السؤال ( بعد الفعل المساعد )	- Ali is a good boy . He always gets high marks. - Where do <b>they</b> go ? – <b>They</b> go to the club.
Object Pronouns ضمائر المفعول به	▶ في منتصف الجملة ( بعد الفعل ) ▶ بعد حروف الجر ( for - of .. )	- My friend gave <b>me</b> a pen . - The little boy made it for <b>her</b> .
Possessive Adjectives صفات الملكية	▶ قبل أسم الشئ الممتلك	- I play football with <b>my</b> friends .
Possessive Pronouns ضمائر الملكية	▶ تغير عن الملكية ولا يأتي بعدها أسم	- These shoes are <b>mine</b> . - I met a friend of <b>mine</b> yesterday .
Reflexive Pronouns ضمائر الانعكاس	▶ إذا كان الفاعل هو نفسه المفعول . ▶ للتأكيد ( أن الفاعل هو الذى قام بالحدث بنفسه ) ▶ مع بعض التعبيرات .	- He fell down and hurt <b>himself</b> . - I do the homework <b>myself</b> . - Help <b>yourself</b> . - Enjoy <b>yourself</b> . - Behave <b>yourself</b> . - I live by <b>myself</b> . ( I live alone )

## ضمائر الوصل Relative Pronouns

نستخدم ضمير الوصل ليحل محل الاسم أو الضمير في الجملة الثانية .

Ex : The boy was tall . He broke the glass . → The boy , who broke the glass , was tall.

Relative Pn.	Usage	Example
Who	للعاقل ( فاعل أو مفعول )	The boy ,( who ) I met , was playing. The boy , who studies hard , gets high marks.
Whom	للعاقل ( مفعول فقط )	The boy , ( whom ) I met , was playing.
Which	لغير العاقل	I drove the car which my father bought me.
That	للعاقل وغير العاقل	The boy ,( that ) I met , was playing. I drove the car that my father bought me.
Whose	للملكية ( مع العاقل وغير العاقل )	This is the woman whose son died. The dog , whose leg was broken , was small.
When	للحين	The holiday is a nice time when we enjoy.
Where	للمكان	This is the school where we learn.
Why	للسبب	I don't know the reason why he was absent.
How	للكيفية أو الحال	He told me how to face challenges.
What	لأشياء مسبوقة ب all	This is all what I have.

### ملاحظات هامة

إذا سبق الضمير حرف جر فلننا نستخدم Whom مع العاقل و Which مع غير العاقل .

Ex : The boy , with whom I played yesterday , made an accident.

This is the school in which I learnt.

يمكن أن نحذف ( who , whom , which , that ) عند استخدامهم مكان المفعول .

Ex : The boy I met yesterday was playing . / I drove the car my father bought me.

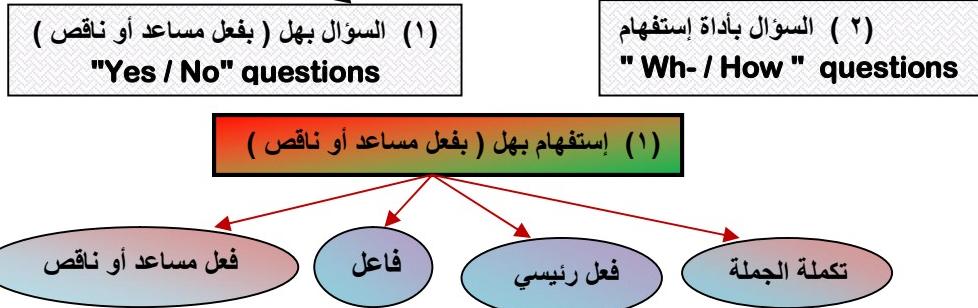
لاحظ وجود فاعل آخر في الجملة .

لا يجوز أن نحذف ضمير الوصل إذا أتي مكان الفاعل في الجملة الثانية :

Ex : The boy , who studies hard , gets high marks.  
/ I ate the apple that was on the table.



## ثانياً :- الجملة الاستفهامية Questions



**في حالة وجود فعل مساعد او ناقص :** ( نسبة الفعل المساعد او الناقص على الفاعل ثم نترك الفعل الرئيسي كما هو ) .

الجملة الخبرية	الجملة الاستفهامية	الأجابة
-They <b>are</b> playing .	<b>Are</b> they <b>playing</b> ?	Yes, <b>they are</b> . No , <b>they aren't</b> .
- He <b>is</b> reading a book.	<b>Is</b> he <b>reading</b> a book ?	Yes, <b>he is</b> . / No , <b>he isn't</b> .
- I <b>am</b> eating fish .	<b>Are</b> you <b>eating</b> fish ?	Yes , <b>I am</b> . / No, <b>I am not</b> .
- I <b>was</b> sleeping .	<b>Were</b> you <b>sleeping</b> ?	Yes, <b>I was</b> . / No, <b>I wasn't</b> .
- We <b>were</b> studying .	<b>Were</b> you <b>studying</b> ?	Yes , <b>we were</b> . No, <b>we weren't</b> .
- I <b>have got</b> a car .	<b>Have</b> you <b>got</b> a car ?	Yes , <b>I have</b> . / No, <b>I haven't</b> .
- He <b>has got</b> a car .	<b>Has</b> he <b>got</b> a car ?	Yes, <b>he has</b> . / No, <b>he hasn't</b> .
-We <b>had got</b> a car .	<b>Had</b> you <b>got</b> a car ?	Yes , <b>we had</b> . / No, <b>we hadn't</b> .
- I <b>will play</b> football .	<b>Will</b> you <b>play</b> football ?	Yes , <b>I will</b> . / No , <b>I won't</b> .
- I <b>can ride</b> a bike .	<b>Can</b> you <b>ride</b> a bike ?	Yes , <b>I can</b> . / No , <b>I can't</b> .
- You <b>should play</b> sports .	<b>Should</b> I <b>play</b> sports ?	Yes , <b>you should</b> . / No , <b>you shouldn't</b> .

**في حالة عدم وجود فعل مساعد** ( نستخدم **do , does , did** )

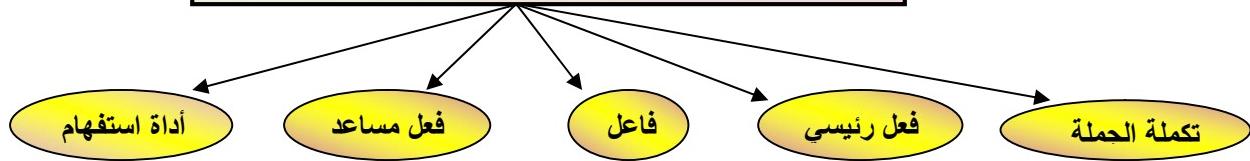
- اذا كان الفعل في المصدر ( **play** ) بعد ( الأسم الجمع ، **We , You , They** ) **نستخدم ( do )**

- اذا كان الفعل منتهي ب ( **s** ) بعد ( الأسم الغير معهود ، الأسم المفرد ، **He , She , It** ) **نستخدم ( does )**

- اذا كان الفعل في الماضي ( **did** ) مع الكل . **نستخدم ( played )**

- I <b>play</b> football .	<b>Do</b> you <b>play</b> football ?	Yes, <b>I do</b> . / No, <b>I don't</b> .
- He <b>plays</b> football .	<b>Does</b> he <b>play</b> football ?	Yes , <b>he does</b> . / No , <b>he doesn't</b> .
- He <b>played</b> football .	<b>Did</b> he <b>play</b> football ?	Yes, <b>he did</b> . / No, <b>he didn't</b> .
- I <b>went</b> to school.	<b>Did</b> you <b>go</b> to school ?	Yes, <b>I did</b> . / No, <b>I didn't</b> .
<b>اذا أستخدمنا الأفعال المساعدة كأفعال رئيسية فأنتا نستخدم ( do , does , did )</b>		
- He <b>has</b> a car .	<b>Does</b> he <b>have</b> a car ?	Yes , <b>he does</b> . / No , <b>he doesn't</b> .
- I <b>had</b> to study hard.	<b>Did</b> you <b>have</b> to study hard ?	Yes, <b>I did</b> . / No, <b>I didn't</b> .
- I <b>did</b> my homework .	<b>Did</b> you <b>do</b> your homework?	Yes, <b>I did</b> . / No, <b>I didn't</b> .

( Wh.. / How ) questions ( ٢ ) إستفهام بأداة استفهام



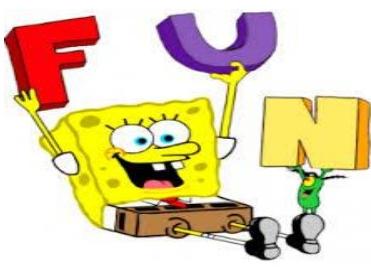
أداة الاستفهام	معناها	تسأل عن	Examples	أمثلة
Who	من	الفاعل او المفعول العاقل	Who are you ? – I'm Ahmed .	
When	متى	الوقت او الزمن ( tomorrow... )	When will you come ? – Tomorrow .	
Where	أين	المكان ( to school / at home... )	Where do you go ? – To the club .	
Which	آى	الاختيار أو التفضيل ( the red car .. )	Which car do you like ? – The red car . Which boy is taller :Ahmed or Ali? Ali.	
What	ما- ماذَا	غير العاقل ( car / dog .. )	What did you buy ? – A car .	
Why	لماذا	السبب ( because – to – for )	Why didn't you come ? – Because I was ill.	
Whose	لمن	الملكية ( Ali's / his ... )	Whose book is this ?- It's Ali's book .	
How	كيف	الحال أو وسيلة المواصلات ( by car )	How do you go to work ? – By car .	
How old	كم عمر	العمر او السن ( 10 years old )	How old are you ? 10 years old .	
How many	كم عدد	العدد ( two / three .... )	How many pens do you have ? -1 pen.	
How much	كم ثمن	الثمن او السعر ( 2 Dollars )	How much is this dress ? – 40 \$	
How far	ما بعد	البعد او المسافة ( 5 km far )	How far is your school ? – 2 km far .	
How long	كم طول	طول الأشياء ( 3 m long ) أو المدة الزمنية ( for a day / since 1990 )	How long is this bridge ? 13 m long . How long will you stay ? - For 2 days	
How tall	كم طول (للأشخاص )	طول الأشخاص ( 150 cm )	How tall is your father ? – 150 cm	

ملاحظة : اذا استخدمنا أداة الاستفهام في منتصف الجملة فلنضع بعدها فعل مساعد أو ناقص مباشرة .

Ex : Can you tell me where the bank is , please ?

How + adj. ( صفة ) = What + n. ( اسم )

How	How tall ?	How long ?	How old ?	How far ?	How much ?	How old ?
What	What height ?	What length ?	What age ?	What distance ?	What price ?	What age ?



# السؤال المذيل Tag Question

- تكون السؤال المذيل باستخدام الفعل المساعد الموجود بالجملة ثم ضمير يعود على الفاعل .
- اذا كانت الجملة مثبتة ننفي الفعل المساعد و اذا كانت الجملة منافية نكتب الفعل المساعد في شكل الايات.
- اذا لم يكن هناك افعال مساعدة نستخدم (do , does ) للمضارع البسيط و ( did ) للماضي البسيط .

Sentence	Tag Question
It <b>is</b> very cold ,	<b>isn't it ?</b>
They <b>will</b> come ,	<b>won't they ?</b>
My friends <b>haven't</b> studied ,	<b>have they ?</b>
He <b>can</b> drive a car ,	<b>can't he ?</b>
I'm not fine today ,	<b>am I ?</b>
I'm a good student ,	<b>aren't I ?</b>
Open the door ,	<b>will you ?</b> ( أمر )
Don't come late ,	<b>will you ?</b> ( نهي )
نستخدم ( will you ? ) في الأمر والطلب المهذب والنهي .	

Sentence	Tag Question
My friends <b>play</b> football ,	<b>don't they ?</b>
She <b>watches</b> TV ,	<b>doesn't she ?</b>
He <b>has</b> to study ,	<b>doesn't he ?</b>
Ali <b>broke</b> his leg ,	<b>didn't he ?</b>
Let's play soccer ,	<b>shall we ?</b> ( اقتراح )
Let us go out ,	<b>will you ?</b> ( طلب اذن )
Let us ( will you ? )	نستخدم ( Let's shall we ? ) بعد
Every one <b>is</b> here ,	<b>Aren't they ?</b>
نستخدم الضمير ( they ) اذا كان هناك ( every one / every body ) في الجملة .	

هناك بعض الكلمات تعبّر عن النفي و عند وجودها في الجملة نضع الفعل المساعد مثبت ومنها :

Scarcely - hardly - rarely - never - neither - nor - none - no one - no body - nothing - no where - little - few - quite often

Ex : He **never helps** the poor , **does he ?** / She **ate** little food , **did she ?**

( wouldn't ) ← ( 'd rather ) ← ( hadn't ) ← ( 'd better ) نستخدم مع

Ex : You'd better study , **hadn't** you ? / You'd rather come early , **wouldn't** you ?

## Imperative ثالثاً: الجملة الامرية

Positive Imperative	الأمر المثبت	Negative Imperative	الأمر المنفي
<b>Open</b> the door . <b>Sit</b> down, please . <b>Always</b> play sports.	يتكون من مصدر الفعل ( غالباً حذف الفاعل )	<b>Don't open</b> the door. <b>Don't sit</b> down . Never smoke cigarettes.	يتكون من ( مصدر الفعل + Don't )

**I**   
**English**

## الجملة المنفية Negative Sentence

- عند النفي نستخدم ( فعل أساسى + **not** + فعل مساعد )

في حالة وجود أفعال مساعدة أو ناقصة ( نضع **not** بعد الفعل المساعد أو الناقص ونترك الفعل الأساسي كما هو ).

- 1) I'm **eating** some fish now.
- 2) He's **playing** tennis now.
- 3) They **were sleeping**.
- 4) She **has just studied** English.
- 5) I **have got** a car.
- 6) I **will come** tomorrow.
- 7) You **should sleep** early.

- 1) I'm **not eating** any fish now.
- 2) He's **not playing** tennis now.
- 3) They **were not sleeping**.
- 4) She **has not studied** English yet.
- 5) I **have not got** a car.
- 6) I **won't come** tomorrow.
- 7) You **shouldn't sleep** early.

في حالة عدم وجود أفعال مساعدة أو ناقصة نستخدم ( **do / does / did** ) حسب زمن الحدث ثم نضع ( **not** ) ونكتب الفعل في المصدر . نستخدم ( **do** ) بعد ( الأسم الجمع ، **I , We , You , They** ) و ( **does** ) بعد ( الأسم الغير معدود ، الأسم المفرد ، **He , She , It** ) وذلك في زمن المضارع البسيط أما ( **did** ) تستخدم مع الكل في زمن الماضي البسيط .

- 1) I **drive** my car every day.
- 2) He **drives** a car every day.
- 3) She **drove** a car yesterday.

- 1) I **don't drive** my car every day.
- 2) He **doesn't drive** a car every day.
- 3) She **didn't drive** a car yesterday.

في حالة استخدام الأفعال المساعدة كأفعال أساسية نستخدم ( **do / does / did** ) حسب زمن الحدث ثم نضع ( **not** ) ونكتب الفعل في المصدر.

- 1) I **have** a car.
- 2) He **has** curly hair.
- 3) I **had** some friends.
- 4) I **have to** study.
- 5) He **has to** get up early.
- 6) They **had to play** well.
- 7) I **do** my homework.
- 8) He **does** his homework.
- 9) They **did** all their best.

- 1) I **don't have** a car.
- 2) He **doesn't have** curly hair.
- 3) I **didn't have** any friends.
- 4) I **don't have to** study.
- 5) He **doesn't have to** get up early.
- 6) They **didn't have to** play well.
- 7) I **don't do** my homework.
- 8) He **doesn't do** his homework.
- 9) They **didn't do** all their best.

لا تتطبق القاعدة السابقة على فعل يكون ( **am / is / are / was / were** ) مع فعل يكون ( **do / does / did** ) لا يجوز أن نستخدم ( **not** ) ونكتب الفعل في المصدر.

- 1) I **am** a boy.
- 2) She **was** ill.

- 1) I **am not** a boy.
- 2) She **wasn't** ill.

نضع **not** بعد ( **had better / would rather** ) ونكتب الفعل كما هو في المصدر.

- 1) You'd better **study**.
- 2) I'd rather **have tea**.

- 1) You'd better **not play**.
- 2) I'd rather **not have tea**.

يمكن أن نستخدم كلمات للتعبير عن النفي مثل ( **never , nothing , nobody , no one , none , neither , nor...** )

- 1) He **usually plays** tennis.
- 2) There **was something** on the table.
- 3) There **was somebody** in the park.
- 4) I **like** fish **and meat**.
- 5) **Both** of my parents **love** shopping.
- 6) **All** ( **All of the** ) students **like** English

- 1) He **never plays** tennis.
- 2) There **was nothing** ( **none** ) on the table.
- 3) There **was nobody** ( **no one / none** ) in the park.
- 4) I **don't like** fish **or meat**. / I **like neither** fish **nor meat**.
- 5) **Neither** of my parents **loves** shopping.
- 6) **None** of the students ( **like / likes** ) English.

- نستخدم ( **Neither** ) عند التحدث عن أثنين أما ( **none / no one / no body** ) نستخدمهم عند التحدث عن مجموعة .

- بعد ( **neither** ) نستخدم فعل لصيغة المفرد ( **loves** ) أما بعد ( **none** ) يمكن استخدام فعل لصيغة المفرد ( **likes** ) أو فعل لصيغة الجمع ( **like** ) ولكن الأفضل استخدام فعل لصيغة المفرد ( **likes** ).

- نستخدم ( **none** ) بدلًا من ( **some / any** ) و ( **yet** ) بدلًا من ( **just / already** ) و ( **both** ) بدلًا من ( **and** ) و ( **either** ) بدلًا من ( **all** ) في الجمل المنافية .

## أفعال شاذة Irregular Verbs

Present مضارع	Past ماضي	P.P. تصريف ثالث
cost يكلف	cost	cost
cut يقطع / يجرح	cut	cut
hit يضرب / يصطدم	hit	hit
hurt يؤذى / يصيب	hurt	hurt
let يدع / يترك / يسمح	let	let
put يضع	put	put
shut يغلق	shut	shut
lend يسلف	lent	lent
send يرسل	sent	sent
spend يقضى / ينفق	spent	spent
build يبني	built	built
burn يحرق / بحرق	burnt	burnt
learn يتعلم	learnt	learnt
smell يشم	smelt	smelt
lose يفقد / يخسر	lost	lost
shoot يطلق	shot	shot
get يصبح / يحصل	got	got
light يضئ / ينير	lit	lit
sit يجلس	sat	sat
keep يحفظ	kept	kept
sleep ينام	slept	slept
feel يشعر / يحس	felt	felt
leave يترك	left	left
meet يقابل	met	met
dream يحلم	dreamt	dreamt
mean يعني / يقصد	meant	meant
bring يحضر	brought	brought
buy يشتري	bought	bought
fight يحارب / يتشارج	fought	fought
think يفكر / يعتقد	thought	thought
catch يمسك / يصطاد	caught	caught
teach يدرس / يعلم	taught	taught
sell يبيع	sold	sold
tell يخبر / يحكى	told	told
find يجد	found	found
have يمتلك	had	had
hear يسمع	heard	heard
hold يمسك / يعتقد	held	held
read يقرأ	read	read
say يقول	said	said
pay يدفع / يسدد	paid	paid
make يجعل / يصنع	made	made
stand يقف	stood	stood
understand يفهم	understood	understood
shine يشرق / يسطع	shone	shone

Present مضارع	Past ماضي	P.P. تصريف ثالث
break يكسر	broke	broken
choose يختار	chose	chosen
speak يتكلم / يتحدث	spoke	spoken
steal يسرق	stole	stolen
wake يوقظ	woke	woken
drive يسوق	drove	driven
ride يركب	rode	ridden
rise يرتفع / يشرق	rose	risen
write يكتب	wrote	written
beat يهزم / يضرب / ينبعض	beat	beaten
bite يعض	bit	bitten
hide يختبأ	hid	hidden
eat يأكل	ate	eaten
fall يسقط / يقع	fell	fallen
forget ينسى	forgot	forgotten
give يعطي	gave	given
see يرى	saw	seen
take يأخذ	took	taken
blow يهب / ينفخ	blew	blown
grow يكبر / يزداد	grew	grown
Know يعرف / يعلم	knew	known
throw يرمي / يقذف	threw	thrown
fly يطير	flew	flown
draw يرسم	drew	drawn
show يبين / يوضح	Showed	shown
begin يبدأ	began	begun
drink يشرب	drank	drunk
swim يسبح	swam	swum
ring يرن / يدق	rang	rung
sing يغني	sang	sung
run يجري	ran	run
come يأتي	came	come
become يصبح	became	become
go يذهب	went	gone

### الأفعال المساعدة Helping Verbs

المصدر	مضارع	ماضي	تصريف ثالث
be يكون	am / is are	was were	been
have يمتلك	have / has	had	had
do يفعل	do / does	did	done

### الأفعال الناقصة Modal Verbs

مضارع	will	shall	can	may	must
ماضي	would	should	could	might	had to

( go / play ... ) مصدر الفعل Infinitive ( ١ )

يأتي بعد	Example
(do , does , did , don't , doesn't , didn't) النفي وتكوين السؤال في زمني المضارع البسيط والماضي البسيط. الأفعال الناقصة {will ('ll ) - would ('d ) / shall - should can - could / may - might -must - had to / have ( has ) to - had to - ought to	- Did you go to school yesterday ? - My brother doesn't play tennis .  - I will visit you tomorrow . - You should study your lessons . - You ought to play sports .
ا ، الأسم الجمع في زمن المضارع البسيط بعض الأفعال الأساسية مسبوقة ب ( to ) فقط : ( want - need - would like - hope - plan - try - afford - fail - refuse - arrange - tend - decide - forget - learn - promise - offer - manage ) او مسبوقة ب مفعول + to : ask - tell - advise - teach - persuade - expect - encourage - help - remind... )	- I usually get up early . - My friends play soccer every week  - I forgot to do my homework . - I'd like to have tea .  - My father told me to study . - Does he want to play football ?
بعض الأفعال الأساسية بدون ( to ) make / let → يأتي بعدهم مفعول had better / would rather → لا يأتي بعدهم مفعول	- The film made me cry . - My father let me go . - You had better study your lessons . - I'd rather have tea .
used to اعتماد أن	- When I was young , I used to sleep early .
to , in order to , so as to لكي	- I go to school to learn .
to أن	- The tea is too hot to drink . - He isn't old enough to drive a car .
فعل الأمر والنهي	- Open the door , please . - Never play with matches . - If you go to the club , call me please .

V+ ing (ing ) (2) فعل منتهي ب

يأتي بعد	Examples
فعل يكون (be / am , is , are / was , were / been ) للتعبير عن الأزمنة المستمرة .	- I am studying English now . - I have been waiting for two hours .
حروف الجر : ( in , on , at , of , for , about , by , with , without , through , during .... )	- I'm fond of reading stories . - My sister is interested in cooking .
الروابط الزمنية اذا حذفنا الفاعل : ( After , Before , when , while , As soon as.. )	- After watching TV , I went to bed . - While walking alone , I saw a snake .
بعض الأفعال الأساسية : (go -enjoy -avoid-keep- complete - finish -stop- quit-give up-mind-suggest-imagine-fear-miss-practise-deny-involve- risk- fancy ....)	- Did you enjoy watching the film ? - My brother fears going out at night . - Healthy lifestyle involves playing sports .
Verb + object ( فعل أساسي + مفعول )	- I saw some boys playing football . - There is a man waiting for you .
( am , is , are ) ( was , were ) ( get , got ) } used to	- He's used to reading stories . - I get used to sleeping early .
يتعلّم الي Look forward to	- I'm looking forward to seeing you .
اسم الفعل ( في بداية الجملة ) والفعل الأساسي بعده يكون منتهي ب ( S )	- Playing sports makes you healthy .

مع بعض التعبيرات :	
I can't stand	لا أستطيع تحمل
I can't help	لا أستطيع أن أمتنع عن
It's no use / good	لا فائدة من
It's worth	تسحق
How about / What about ?	ماذا عن
Would you mind / Do you mind ?	هل تمانع
	-I can't stand <b>waiting</b> for him.
	- I can't help <b>laughing</b> .
	- It's no use <b>smoking</b> cigarettes.
	- It's worth <b>watching</b> .
	- How about <b>playing</b> soccer ?
	- Would you mind <b>opening</b> the door ?

### ( ٣ ) فعل مبني بـ ( goes / plays .... ) ( V+S ) ( S )

يأتي بعد	Examples
( He , She , It , الأسم المفرد ، الأسم الغير معدود ، في زمن المضارع البسيط	- My brother <b>always gets</b> up early . - Water <b>boils</b> at 100 degree .
( ing ) بعد اسم الفعل ( الفعل المبني بـ	- Playing sports <b>makes</b> you healthy .

### ( ٤ ) فعل في التصريف الثاني ( went / played )

الأستخدام	Examples
- للتعبير عن زمن الماضي البسيط .	- Yesterday , I <b>studied</b> English .
( yesterday-last- ago- one day - once - in the past ...)	- I <b>went</b> to the zoo and <b>saw</b> many animals .
- حدث مفاجيء ( يقطع حدث مستمر في الماضي ) .	- While I was running , I <b>fell</b> down.
- حدث يأتي بعد حدث آخر في الماضي ( الأول يكون ماضي تمام والثاني ماضي بسيط ) .	- After I <b>had studied</b> , I <b>went</b> out . - I <b>had studied</b> before I <b>went</b> out .

### ( ٥ ) فعل في التصريف الثالث ( gone / played )

يأتي بعد	Examples
( have , has , had ) فعل يمتلك ( للتعبير عن الأزمنة الناتمة ( مضارع تام ومضارع تام )	- I've just <b>done</b> my homework . - I <b>haven't</b> <b>studied</b> English yet . - I didn't go out till I <b>had studied</b> English .
( be / being / am , is , are / was , were / been ) فعل يكون ( وذلك في المبني للمجهول )	- Our school <b>was built</b> in 1980 . - The children <b>are told</b> to sleep early .



be , being , am , is , are , was , were , been	→ ( V+ing ) <b>playing</b> / للمعلوم (V3) <b>played</b> للمجهول
do , does , did , don't , doesn't , didn't	→ ( inf. ) ( مصدر الفعل ) <b>play / go</b>
will , would وبقي الأفعال الناقصة	→ ( inf. ) ( مصدر الفعل ) <b>play / go</b>
have , has , had	→ ( V3 ) ( <b>played / gone</b> )

## الزمنة Tenses

Tense	Affirmative	أثبات	Negative	نفي	Question	سؤال
Present Simple مضارع بسيط	- Inf. ( play / go ) - V+s ( plays / goes )( s + )	مصدر الفعل ( فعل )	( don't / doesn't ) + don't / doesn't ( play / go )	المصدر + المضارع البسيط	( do / does ) + الفاعل ? Do you play? / Does he play?	
كلماته	always - usually- sometimes - occasionally- often-rarely-seldom-never - every ( day/week .. )					
Past Simple ماضي بسيط	Regular ( played ) Irregular ( went )	منتظم شاذ	didn't + didn't ( play / go )	المصدر	Did المضارع + الفاعل ? Did you ( play / go ) yesterday?	
كلماته	yesterday - once - one day - ago - in the past - last ( day / week .. ) - in 1990 - WW1					
Future Simple مستقبل بسيط	( will / shall ) + ( play ) I will play tomorrow.  ( am-is-are )+going to + inf. I'm going to play tomorrow.	المصدر ( play )	won't + ( play ) I won't play tomorrow.  ( am-is-are ) not + going to + inf. I'm not going to play.....	المصدر	will + المضارع + الفاعل ? Will you play tomorrow ?  ( Am-Is-Are )+ going to +inf.? Are you going to play tomorrow ?	
كلماته	tomorrow - next ( day / week .. ) - soon - today - in the future - in (two weeks) - hope - wish					
Present Continuous مضارع مستمر	( am-is-are ) + v + ing ( playing ) I'm playing now.	( am-is-are ) not + v+ ing	( am-is-are ) not + v+ ing	( Am-Is-Are ) + الفاعل + V+ ing ?	Are you playing ?	
كلماته	now - at this moment - at the present time - these days - this week - Look !- Listen !					
Past Continuous ماضي مستمر	( was -were )+ v + ing ( playing ) I was playing at 6 last day.	( was / were )+ not + v + ing	( was / were )+ not + v + ing	( was / were ) + الفاعل + V+ ing	Were you playing at 6 last day?	
كلماته	While ( day - night ) ( As - عندما ) - طوال (اليوم / الليلة ) - at 6:00 yesterday					
Present Perfect مضارع تام	( have / has ) + V3 ( played ) I have just played tennis.	( have / has )+ not + V3 ( played ) I haven't played tennis yet.	( have / has )+ الفاعل + V3 ?	( have / has )+ not + V3 ( played ) I haven't played tennis yet.	Have you played yet ?	
كلماته	just - already - ever - never - for - since- yet - several times - so far - lately - recently					
Present Perfect Continuous مضارع تام مستمر	( have / has ) + been + V+ing I have been playing for 2 hours.	( have / has )+ not + been+ V+ing I haven't been playing .....	( have / has )+ الفاعل + been+ V+ ing	( have / has )+ not + been+ V+ing I haven't been playing .....	Have you been playing .... ?	
Past Perfect ماضي تام	had +( V3 ) ( played / gone ) I had played tennis .	hadn't + ( V3 ) ( played / gone ) I hadn't played tennis .	had + فاعل + ( V3 ) ( played ) ?	hadn't + ( V3 ) ( played ) ? I hadn't played tennis .	Had you played tennis ?	
كلماته	( After - As soon as ) / ( Till - Until ) / ( Before - By the time )					

- شكل جميع الأزمنة كما هو ( في الأثبات والنفي والسؤال ) ماعدا زمن المضارع البسيط والماضي البسيط .
- في زمن المضارع البسيط والماضي البسيط ( نستخدم مصدر الفعل في النفي والسؤال بعد Verb to Do )

### Examples

أثبات	نفي	سؤال
He plays football . He played football .	He doesn't play football . He didn't play football .	Does he play football ? Did he play football ?

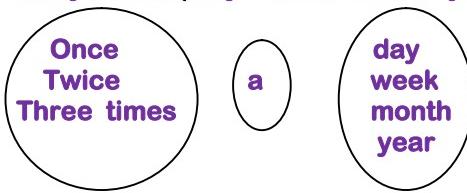
## **The present simple**

## زمن المضارع البسيط

Affirmative	الاثبات	Negative	النفي	Question	السؤال
 live → lives go → goes Watch → watches try → tries study → studies play → plays		 don't doesn't	 Do Does		
 I We You They اسم جمع		 I We You They اسم جمع		 Do Does	
 He She It اسم مفرد		 He She It اسم مفرد		 does doesn't	
I usually <b>go</b> to school.		I <b>don't go</b> to school .		<b>Do</b> you <b>go</b> to school ?	
Ali <b>plays</b> football.		Ali <b>doesn't play</b> football.		Yes, I <b>do</b> . / No, I <b>don't</b> .	
They <b>ride</b> bikes .		They <b>don't ride</b> bikes .		<b>Does</b> Ali <b>play</b> football ?	
My sister <b>reads</b> stories .		My sister <b>doesn't read</b> stories.		Yes, he <b>does</b> . / No, he <b>doesn't</b> .	
				<b>What</b> <b>do</b> they <b>ride</b> ?	
				They <b>ride</b> bikes .	
				<b>What</b> <b>does</b> your sister <b>read</b> ?	
				She <b>reads</b> stories .	

### الكلمات الدالة على زمن المضارع البسيط

**أبداً-never** -**نادراً-seldom / scarcely / rarely** -**أحياناً-often** -**غالباً-usually** -**عادة-sometimes** -**دائماً-Always**  
**كل (يوم - أسبوع - شهر - سنة) Every / Each ( day - week- month- year...)**



- I usually *go* to the park .  
The sun *rises* in the east .  
My father *works* in an office.

يعبر المضارع البسيط عن :

- ١) عادة منتظمة
- ٢) حقيقة علمية
- ٣) حقيقة يومية

**Ex : When I travel to Paris, I will see Eiffel Tower.**

نستخدم المضارع البسيط بعد الروابط الزمنية للتعبير عن المستقبل :

# The past simple

زمن الماضي البسيط

Affirmative	الآثبات	Negative	النفي	Question	السؤال
	منتظم شاذ		didn't المصدر	Did الفاعل inf	
بعض الأفعال الشاذة					
am / is → was	are → were	do / does → did			
have / has → had	sell → sold	tell → told			
drink → drank	swim → swam	ring → rang			
sing → sang	run → ran	come → came			
become → became	drive → drove	ride → rode			
write → wrote	take → took	give → gave			
get → got	forget → forgot	fall → fell			
speak → spoke	choose → chose	break → broke			
fly → flew	grow → grew	blow → blew			
draw → drew	smell → smelt	feel → felt			
sleep → slept	eat → ate	make → made			
I went to school yesterday.	I didn't go to school.	Did you go to school ? Yes, I did . / No, I didn't .			
Ali played football .	Ali didn't play football .	Did Ali play football ? Yes, he did . / No, he didn't .			
They rode bikes last week.	They didn't ride bikes .	What did they ride ? They rode bikes .			
My father traveled last year.	My father didn't travel last year.	When did your father travel ? He traveled last year.			
◀ الكلمات الدالة على زمن الماضي البسيط :					
yesterday - أمس	last ( day - week - month - year )	( اليوم - الأسبوع - الشهر - السنة ) الماضية			
( two days - two weeks ..... ) ago	- منذ ( يومين - أسبوعين ..... )	In the past	ذات مرة	Once	- في الماضي
One day	ذات يوم	Once upon a time	- يحكى أن	In 1990	
◀ يعبر الماضي البسيط عن حدث تم في الماضي وأنتهي تماماً :					
Ex : I watched a good film on TV. last night . My friend bought a new car last week . My sister swam in the sea three weeks ago . I saw many monkeys when I went to the zoo . I didn't come because I was ill .					

## The future simple

## زمن المستقبل البسيط

Affirmative	الآيات	Negative	النفي	Question	السؤال
will (' ll ) shall	المصدر	won't shan't	المصدر	Will Shall	الفاعل المصدر
نستخدم ( will / shall ) فقط مع ( I , we ) أما ( won't / shan't ) فنستخدمها مع جميع الضمائر .					
I will come tomorrow .	I won't come tomorrow .	Will you come tomorrow ? Yes , I will . / No , I won't .			
I will travel next week .	I won't travel next week .	When will you travel ? I'll travel next week .			
شكل آخر للمستقبل					
am is are	+ going to + المصدر	am not isn't aren't	+ going to + المصدر	Am Is Are	+ S + going to + المصدر
I'm going to watch TV today .	I'm not going to watch TV today .	Are you going to watch TV ? Yes , I am . / No , I'm not .			
My friend is going to study .	My friend isn't going to study .	Is your friend going to study ? Yes , he is . / No , he isn't .			
الكلمات الدالة على زمن المستقبل البسيط : ( اليوم - الأسبوع - الشهر - السنة ) القادمة tomorrow - next ( day - week - month - year ) soon - hope / wish - قريبا In the future - في المستقبل In 2050					
Ex: He will travel next week . للتعبير عن فعل سوف يحدث في المستقبل Ex : I think Ali will come soon . Ex: I'm hungry. I will have a sandwich. Ex: There are dark clouds . It's going to rain. ( will ) بدلا من ( be + going to + inf. ) Ex : I'm going to study English today. ( will +inf. ) أو ( be+ going to + inf. ) للتعبير عن النية : I will study English today. لا نستخدم زمن المستقبل البسيط بعد الروابط الزمنية مباشرة وانما نستخدم زمن المضارع البسيط : Ex : After I finish university , I will have a job. / When I go to Paris , I'm going to buy a new car. لا نستخدم زمن المستقبل البسيط للتعبير عن الحقائق العلمية : Ex : If we boil water , it turns into steam ( will turn ) يمكن ان نستخدم زمن المضارع المستمر ( am / is / are + ing ) للتعبير عن المستقبل ( عندما يكون الحدث مؤكدا ). Ex : My father has got a ticket . He is traveling next week .					

# The present continuous

# زمن المضارع المستمر

Affirmative	الآيات	Negative	النفي	Question	السؤال
<p><b>Affirmative</b></p> <p>am is are</p> <p>am → ('m) is → ('s) are → ('re)</p>	<p><b>الآيات</b></p> <p>am not isn't aren't</p>	<p><b>Negative</b></p> <p>am not isn't aren't</p>	<p><b>النفي</b></p> <p>am not isn't aren't</p>	<p><b>Question</b></p> <p>Am Is Are</p> <p>Yes, ... ( am / is / are ). No, ... ( am not / isn't / aren't ).</p>	<p><b>السؤال</b></p> <p>Am Is Are</p>
<p>I → am He She It اسم مفرد → is We You They اسم جمع → are</p>	<p>I → am not He She It اسم مفرد → isn't We You They اسم جمع → aren't</p>	<p>Am → I Is → He She It اسم مفرد Are → We You They اسم جمع</p>	<p> فعل +ing</p>		
<p>I'm eating fish now. Look ! Ali is playing football . Listen ! They're singing . I'm studying now .</p>	<p>I am not eating fish . Ali isn't playing football . They aren't singing . I'm not studying now .</p>	<p>Are you eating fish ? Yes, I am_. / No, I'm not .</p> <p>Is Ali playing football ? Yes, he is_. / No , he isn't .</p> <p>Are they singing ? Yes , they are . / No, they aren't .</p> <p>What are you doing now ? I'm studying now .</p>			
<p>◀ الكلمات الدالة على زمن المضارع المستمر :</p> <p>now - الأن at the moment - في تلك اللحظة Look ! - انظر Listen ! - أستمع today - اليوم This ( day - week ..... ) - هذا (اليوم - الأسبوع ..... ) at the present time - في الوقت الحالي Be quiet ! - كن هادئا Watch out ! - احترس Be careful ! - كن حريصا</p>					
<p>◀ يعبر زمن المضارع المستمر عن فعل يحدث الأن (لحظة الكلام) أو حدث مؤقت :</p> <p>Ex : 1) My father is reading a newspaper at the moment . 2) Look ! My friend is climbing a tree .      3) We are having exams this week .</p>					
<p>◀ يعبر زمن المضارع المستمر عن فعل يحدث تدريجيا :</p> <p>Ex : Air pollution is increasing very fast .</p>					
<p>◀ بعض الأفعال لا يمكن أن تستخدمها في الأذمنة المستمرة (لا نضع عليها ing) :</p> <p>like / love - feel - يشعر see - hear - يسمع understand - understand - يفهם sound - sound - ي聽到 know - know - يعلم want - want - يريد own - own - يمتلك cost - cost - يكلف these actions are called actions of effort (لا يوجد فيها مجهود) and are used in the present continuous tense :</p> <p>Ex : I hear a loud sound now .</p>					
<p>◀ إذا كان هناك مجهود يمكن أن تستخدم معها مضارع مستمر :</p> <p>Ex : The food tastes delicious . The cook is tasting the food now . ( يوجد مجهود )</p>					

# زمن الماضي المستمر

## The past continuous

Affirmative	الاثبات	Negative	النفي	Question	السؤال
	الأثبات		النفي		السؤال
I → was He She It اسم مفرد We You They اسم جمع		I → wasn't He She It اسم مفرد We You They اسم جمع		Was → I Was Were	Yes , ... was / were No ,..... wasn't / weren't
I was eating fish at 6:00 yesterday .  Ali was playing football .  They were singing .		I wasn't eating fish at 6:00 yesterday .  Ali wasn't playing football .  They weren't singing .			Were you eating fish ? Yes, I was . / No, I wasn't .  Was Ali playing football ? Yes, he was . / No ,he wasn't .  Were they singing ? Yes , they were . / No, they weren't .
<p>◀ الكلمات الدالة على زمن الماضي المستمر :  <b>at 6:00 yesterday</b> - بينما <b>While / As</b> - طوال اليوم أمس <b>When</b> - الساعة السادسة امس  عندما</p> <p>◀ يعبر زمن الماضي المستمر عن حدث كان مستمر في وقت معين في الماضي :</p> <p>My father was sleeping at 12:00 last night .  It was raining all night yesterday .  While I was walking , I met my friend .  When I saw Ali , he was playing football .</p>					
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>While / As</b> - <b>When</b> عندما</p> <p>ماضي بسيط ← → ماضي مستمر</p> <p>My father came while I was studying . / While I was studying , my father came .</p> <p>ماضي مستمر ← → When</p> <p>I was riding my bike when I fell down . / When I fell down , I was riding my bike .  I fell down when I was riding my bike .</p> <p><b>ملاحظات :</b></p> <p>◀ بعد ( <b>While / As</b> ) نستخدم زمن الماضي المستمر اما بعد ( <b>When</b> ) يمكن أن نستخدم زمن الماضي المستمر أو زمن الماضي البسيط</p> <p>◀ الماضي المستمر يعبر عن حث كان مستمر مدة طويلة اما الماضي البسيط يعبر عن حدث مفاجئ .</p> <p>◀ اذا كان هناك حدثان مستتران في نفس الوقت فنستخدم زمن الماضي المستمر .</p> <p>Ex : While I was studying , my sisters were playing .</p>					

## The present perfect

## زمن المضارع التام

Affirmative	الإثبات	Negative	النفي	Question	السؤال
 		 		  	
<b>have</b> → ('ve ) <b>has</b> → ('s )				<b>Have</b> <b>Has</b>	<b>played</b> <b>lived</b> <b>gone</b>
<b>have / has played</b> <b>have / has lived</b> <b>have / has gone</b>		<b>haven't / hasn't played</b> <b>haven't / hasn't lived</b> <b>haven't / hasn't gone</b>			<b>Yes, ... (have / has )</b> <b>No, ... ( haven't / hasn't )</b>
<b>I We You They</b> اسم جمع  <b>He She It</b> اسم مفرد	<b>have</b>	<b>I We You They</b> اسم جمع  <b>He She It</b> اسم مفرد	<b>haven't</b> + P.P	<b>Have</b>  <b>Has</b>	<b>i we you they</b> اسم جمع + P.P  <b>he she it</b> اسم مفرد + P.P
<b>I have already studied .</b>  <b>My father has just gone out .</b>		<b>I haven't studied yet .</b>  <b>My father hasn't gone out yet .</b>			<b>Have you already studied ?</b> <b>Yes , I have . / No, I haven't .</b>  <b>Has your father gone out ?</b> <b>Yes , he has . / No, he hasn't .</b>
<b>Have gone / Have been</b> <b>Have gone</b> → ( went but didn't return ) <b>ذهب ولم يعود</b> <b>Ex : My father has gone to Paris . ( He is still in Paris )</b> <b>Have been</b> → ( went and returned ) <b>ذهب وعاد</b> <b>Ex : My father has been to Paris . ( He isn't in Paris now )</b>					
<b>الكلمات الدالة على زمن المضارع التام :</b> <b>حتى الآن</b> - <b>already</b> - <b>for</b> - <b>since</b> - <b>ever</b> - <b>منذ</b> <b>before</b> - <b>من قبل</b> <b>so far / up till now</b> - <b>until now</b> - <b>recently</b> - <b>منذ فترة بسيطة</b> <b>several / many times</b> - <b>مرات عديدة</b>					
<b>يستخدم هذا الزمن للتعبير عن حدث حصل في الماضي و انتهى في لحظات أو انتهى في الماضي و لازالت آثاره موجودة حتى الآن .</b> <b>Ex : I have lived in Cairo for six years .</b> <b>I have not visited him since 1995 .</b> <b>She has written three letters just now .</b> <b>He has made a great progress in the project .</b> <b>I have washed my car . ( It looks lovely now )</b> <b>He is very hungry . He hasn't eaten anything since morning .</b>					

# Time Words

## الكلمات الدالة على زمن المضارع التام

Word الكلمة	Usage	الأستخدام	Example أمثلة
Just توا already بالفعل	◀ نستخدمهم في الأثبات (بين <b>have/ has</b> والتصريف الثالث ) ◀ يمكن أن نستخدم <b>already</b> في السؤال ( للأستغاب عن سرعة انتهاء الحدث ) .	◀ نستخدم <b>have/ has</b> في الأثبات (بين <b>have/ has</b> والتصريف الثالث ) ◀ يمكن أن نستخدم <b>already</b> في السؤال ( للأستغاب عن سرعة انتهاء الحدث ) .	He <b>has just / already gone out</b> .  Have you <b>already studied</b> your lessons ?
ever من قبل never أبدا	◀ نستخدم <b>ever</b> في السؤال ( بين الفاعل و التصريف الثالث ) أو قد تستخدم في صيغة التفضيل .  ◀ نستخدم <b>never</b> في الأجابة المنافية ( للرد على سؤال <b>( ever )</b> ) ◀ لا نستخدم <b>not ( n't )</b> قبل <b>( never )</b> .	◀ نستخدم <b>ever</b> في السؤال ( بين الفاعل و التصريف الثالث ) أو قد تستخدم في صيغة التفضيل .  ◀ نستخدم <b>never</b> في الأجابة المنافية ( للرد على سؤال <b>( ever )</b> ) ◀ لا نستخدم <b>not ( n't )</b> قبل <b>( never )</b> .	-This is the best meal I've ever eaten.  -Have you ever been to Paris ? No, I <b>have never been</b> to Paris . Yes , I <b>went there last year</b> .  ◀ إذا استخدمنا كلمات دالة على زمن الماضي البسيط .
yet حتى الأن	◀ نستخدم <b>yet</b> في نهاية الجمل الاستفهامية أو المنافية .	◀ نستخدم <b>yet</b> في نهاية الجمل الاستفهامية أو المنافية .	Have you <b>finished yet</b> ? No , I <b>haven't finished yet</b> .

**Since**

For

Since 6 : 00	For an hour ( one hour ) / two hours .....
Since Monday	For a day ( one day ) / two days .....
Since 2003	For five years .
Since yesterday	For a day ( one day ) .
Since last ( day / week / month / year )	For a ( day / week / month / year )
Since last decade	For ten years
Since last century	For 100 years
Since my birthday	For a long time      لمدة طويلة
Since World war II	For ages              لمدة طويلة
Since morning	For a while / a moment      للحظة
Since he came	For a minute      لدقيقة

◀ بعد ( For ) نستخدم مدة زمنية غير محددة ( لا نعرف بدايتها أو نهايتها ) :

**Ex : I have known him for a long time .**

**Since** (منذ) يستخدم زمان محدد:

**Ex : I have known him since 1995 .**



## مضارع تام

ماضی پسیط

**Ex : I have Known him since we were children .**

I haven't seen him since he traveled.

( Since ) →

Since he traveled . I haven't seen him .

◀ إذاً كنا نتحدث عن فترة زمنية لم تنتهي بعد فأننا نستخدم زمن المضارع التام قبل وبعد ( Since )

## مضارعٌ تام

( Since

## مضارع تام

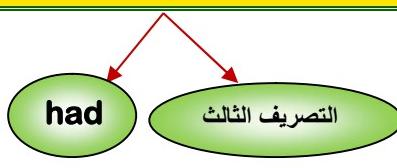
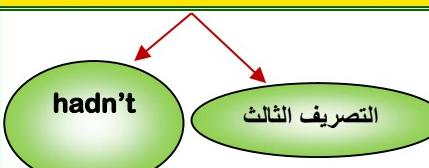
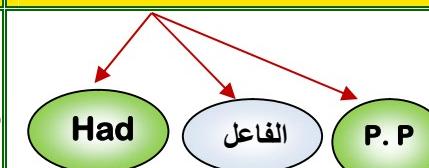
**Ex : He has missed** a lot of things **since** he has traveled abroad . (*He is still abroad*)

للسؤال عن ( How long ) نستخدم ( Since , For )

Ex : How long **have** you **visited** Paris ?  
**I have visited** Paris for several times  
**I have visited** Paris since 1998 .

# The past perfect

## زمن الماضي التام

Affirmative	الآيات	Negative	النفي	Question	السؤال
 had → ('d) had played had lived had gone	الآيات	 hadn't played hadn't lived hadn't gone	النفي	 Had + the auxiliary + the past participle Yes, ... (had) / No, .. (hadn't)	السؤال
I had done my homework .		I hadn't done my homework .		Had you done your homework ? Yes , I had . / No, I hadn't .	
<p><b>الكلمات الدالة على زمن الماضي التام:</b> بالكاد / بصعوبة after - as soon as - till / until - حتى No sooner - بمجرد أن hardly/ scarcely before / by the time - قبل when عندما</p> <p>نستخدم زمن الماضي التام للتعبير عن حدث تم قبل حدث آخر في الماضي :</p> <p>Ex : He was hungry because he hadn't eaten his breakfast .          He hadn't eaten his breakfast so he was hungry.          I found the key which I had lost .          I had hardly / scarcely done my homework when I went to the club .          Hardly / Scarcely had I done my homework when I went to the club .          I had no sooner done my homework than I went to the club .          No sooner had I done my homework than I went to the club .</p> <p>نستخدم زمن الماضي التام للتعبير عن أحداث سابقة في الكلام الغير مباشر و فعل القول يكون ماضي ( said/ told )</p> <p>Ex : He told me that he had done his homework.</p>					

**روابط زمنية يأتي بعدها ماضي تام ( had + P.P )**

After - As soon as - Till / Until - No sooner - Hardly/ Scarcely

After my father had got money , he bought a new car .  
 My father bought a new car after he had got money .



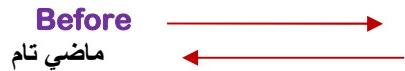
. ( had + P.P ) نستخدم ماضي بسيط منفي ( المصدر + didn't ) وبعدها ماضي تام ( had + P.P )

My father didn't buy a new car till / until he had got money .

**روابط زمنية يأتي بعدها ماضي بسيط :**

Before / By the time

Ex : Before my father bought a new car , he had got money .  
 My father had got money before he bought a new car .



بعد ( When ) يمكن أن نستخدم الماضي البسيط أو الماضي التام :

When I had finished my homework , I went to the club .  
 When I went to the club , I had finished my homework .

وأيضا يمكن استخدام زمن الماضي البسيط في كلا الجملتين مع كل الروابط السابقة :

Ex: I waited till the train came . / After I studied , I went out .

## Active & Passive

لتحويل الجمل الخبرية من المبني للمعلوم ( Active ) إلى المبني للمجهول ( Passive ) نتبع الخطوات التالية :

<b>be + V3</b>
مع وجود أفعال معاونة نستخدم :
be , being , been
مع زمن المضارع البسيط نستخدم :
am / is / are
مع زمن الماضي البسيط نستخدم :
was / were

١. المفعول به يصبح فاعلاً. ( يعرف المفعول به بوجوده بعد الفعل مباشرة )
- ٢ . نضع فعل يكون ( Verb to be ) في نفس زمن الجملة مناسباً للمفعول به.
٣. ضع الفعل الرئيسي في التصريف الثالث.
- ٤ . نضع الفاعل مسبوقاً بـ ( by ) وقد يشطب إذا كان ضميراً
٥. أي زيادة في الجملة يوضع كما هو في نهاية الجملة دون تغيير.

يصرف فعل Verb to be مع الأزمنة المختلفة كما يلي :

am, is, are	Present Simple	المضارع البسيط
was, were	Past Simple	الماضي البسيط
shall be, will be	Future Simple	المستقبل البسيط
am <b>being</b> , is <b>being</b> , are <b>being</b>	Present Continuous	المضارع المستمر
was <b>being</b> , were <b>being</b>	Past Continuous	الماضي المستمر
has been, have <b>been</b>	Present Perfect	المضارع التام
had <b>been</b>	Past Perfect	الماضي التام
can be, could be, may be, might be, must be, ought to be	Modal Verbs	مع الأفعال الناقصة

## Examples

Active	مبني للمعلوم	Passive	مبني للمجهول
Ali <b>writes</b> letters everyweek .		Letters <b>are written</b> ( by Ali ) everyweek.	
She <b>wrote</b> a letter yesterday.		A letter <b>was written</b> ( by her ) yesterday.	
Saif <b>will buv</b> a car next year .		A car <b>will be bouaht</b> ( by Saif ) next year.	
Khaled <b>is helping</b> Ahmed now.		Ahmed <b>is being helped</b> ( by Ali ) now.	
She <b>has already eaten</b> the apple.		The apple <b>has already been eaten</b> .	
You <b>should study</b> your lessons .		Your lessons <b>should be studied</b> .	

## Causative السببية

+ المفعول + ( حسب زمن الحدث ) + الفاعل ( صاحب الشئ )

الجملة العادية	جملة السببية
My sister <b>makes</b> me cake.	I <b>have</b> cake <b>made</b> .
My sister <b>made</b> me cake.	I <b>had</b> cake <b>made</b> .
My sister's <b>making</b> me cake.	I'm <b>having</b> cake <b>made</b> .
My sister <b>was making</b> me cake.	I <b>was having</b> cake <b>made</b> .

الجملة العادية	جملة السببية
My sister <b>will make</b> me cake.	I'll <b>have</b> cake <b>made</b> .
My sister <b>has just made</b> me cake.	I've just <b>had</b> cake <b>made</b> .
My sister <b>had made</b> me cake.	I had <b>had</b> cake <b>made</b> .
My sister's <b>going to make</b> me cake.	I'm <b>going to have</b> cake <b>made</b> .

## الصفات Adjectives

### صفات قصيرة المقطع

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Old	Older than	The oldest
Nice	Nicer than	The nicest
Big	Bigger than	The biggest
Happy	Happier than	The happiest

\* عند المقارنة بين أثنين في صفة قصيرة المقطع : ١) نضيف **er** للصفة .

٢) نضع **than** بعد الصفة .

Ex : The elephant is bigger than the lion .

\* عند المقارنة بين أكثر من اثنين في صفة قصيرة المقطع : ١) نضع **the** قبل الصفة .

٢) نضيف **est** للصفة .

Ex : The blue whale is **the biggest** animal .

### صفات طويلة المقطع

Exciting	More exciting than	The most exciting
Beautiful	More beautiful than	The most beautiful
Expensive	More expensive than	The most expensive

\* عند المقارنة بين أثنين في صفة طويلة المقطع : ١) نضع **(more / less)** قبل الصفة .

٢) نضع **than** بعد الصفة .

Ex : Football is **more exciting than** handball .

\* عند المقارنة بين أكثر من اثنين في صفة قصيرة المقطع : ١) نضع **(the most / the least)** قبل الصفة .

Ex : Football is **the most exciting** sport .

### صفات شاذة

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Bad / ill سى / مريض	Worse than أسوأ من	The worst الأسوأ
Good / well جيد / بخير	Better than أفضل من	The best الأفضل
Many كثير للكمية / Much / كثير للعدد	More than أكثر من	The most الأكثر
Little قليل للكمية	Less than أقل من	The least الأقل
Far بعيد	farther than أبعد من (للمسافة) further than أبعد من (للوقت )	The farthest الأبعد (للمسافة) The furthest الأبعد (للحوقت )

### ملاحظات

(1) نستخدم الصفة العاديّة ( **old / exciting** ) :

- بين ( **as** ) للتعبير عن التساوي في الصفات و عند النفي نستخدم ( **not as / so ..... as** )

Ex : Ali is as **tall** as Ahmed . / Ali isn't so **short** as Omar .

- بين ( **so .... that / such .... that / too .... to** )

Ex : He's so **clever** that he gets high marks . / He's such a **clever** boy that he gets high marks .

The tea is too **hot** to drink .

- قبل ( **enough** )

Ex : The tea isn't **hot** enough to drink .

( **much taller / much more exciting** ) قبل صفة المقارنة بين أثنين ( **much / little** )

Ex : My friend is **much older than me** .

(3) عند التعبير عن المقارنة المتوازية نستخدم ← صفة المقارنة بين أثنتين وقبلها . ( The .... er / more ) The more you study , the more marks you will get.

The more you do sports , the happier you will be .

(4) يمكن أن نستخدم زمن المضارع التام مع صفة المقارنة بين أكثر من اثنين .

Ex : It is the highest mountain I have ever seen .

It is the best meal I have ever eaten .

(6) عند استخدام الظروف المنتهية ب ( ly ) في المقارنة فأننا نعتبرها مثل الصفات الطويلة ( أي نستخدم معها more / most ) لاحظ أن قبل الظرف نستخدم فعل أساسى ( runs ) أما قبل الصفة نستخدم فعل يكون ( am / is / are ) أو فعل من أفعال الحواس ( ..... feel / look / seem ..... ) .

Ex : Ali is quicker than Ahmed .

Ali seems quicker than Ahmed .

## Adverbs

# الظروف

نكون الظرف باضافة ( ly ) للصفة

ظروف شاذة

الصفة	الظرف
quick	quickly سريعاً
careful	carefully بحرص
simple	simply ببساطة
happy	happily بسعادة
dramatic	dramatically بشكل هائل

الصفة	الظرف
good	well بطريقة جيدة
early	early مبكراً
late	late متأخراً
hard	hard بجد
fast	fast بسرعة

## الفرق بين الصفة والظرف

Adverb	الظرف
الظرف يصف :	الظرف يصف :
(1) الفعل الأساسي ( He can run very quickly . )	(1) الفعل الأساسي ( He is a rich man . )
الصفة :	الصفة تأتي أيضاً بعد :
(2) الجملة الكاملة ( He is very happy today . )	(2) فعل يكون ( My friend was happy yesterday . )
الظرف يأتي بعد الفعل الأساسي ( quickly ) أو قبل الصفة ( Really ) أو بداية الجملة ( very )	(3) فعل يصبح ( The food tastes delicious . )
لا نستخدم الظرف بعد :	(3) فعل يصبح ( My friend got ill yesterday . )
( فعل يكون Be أو أفعال الحواس ... Look / seem ) أو فعل يصبح ( become / get )	(4) فعل يعمل ( The film made me happy . )
. )	(4) فعل يجد ( I found the film interesting . )

Adjective	الصفة
الصفة تصف الأسم وتأتي قبله :	الصفة تصف الأسم وتأتي قبله :
Ex : He is a rich man .	Ex : He is a rich man .
الصفة تأتي أيضاً بعد :	الصفة تأتي أيضاً بعد :
(1) فعل يكون ( My friend was happy yesterday . )	(1) فعل يكون ( My friend was happy yesterday . )
أفعال الحواس :	أفعال الحواس :
( seem / look / appear / smell / taste / sound / feel )	( seem / look / appear / smell / taste / sound / feel )
Ex : The food tastes delicious .	Ex : The food tastes delicious .
ـ ( become / get )	ـ ( become / get )
ـ ( make )	ـ ( make )
ـ ( find )	ـ ( find )
ـ ( find )	ـ ( find )
Ex : My friend got ill yesterday .	Ex : My friend got ill yesterday .
ـ ( make )	ـ ( make )
ـ ( find )	ـ ( find )
ـ ( find )	ـ ( find )
Ex : The film made me happy .	Ex : The film made me happy .
ـ ( find )	ـ ( find )
ـ ( find )	ـ ( find )
Ex : I found the film interesting .	Ex : I found the film interesting .

## ترتيب الصفات Order Of Adjectives

Opinion	Size	Age	Shape	Color	Nationality (origin)	Material	Purpose
silly, beautiful, horrible, difficult	tiny, small, huge, little	ancient, new, young, old	square, round, oval , flat	blue, pink, reddish, grey	French , American, eastern, Greek	wooden, metal , cotton, paper	sleeping roasting

يمكن أن نستخدم الكلمات التالية قبل الصفات :

( very , so , extremely , too / fairly, quite, pretty, rather, a bit and a little ).

## Nouns الأسماء

**countable** معدودة

**singular** مفرد

a boy / a man

**plural** جمع

boys / men

**uncountable** غير معدودة

ليس لها مفرد أو جمع

water

### Spelling Rules for plurals قواعد إملاء الجمع

نكون الجمع بـأضافة "s" للاسم المفرد

Singular	a horse
Plural	horses

الأسماء التي تنتهي بالحروف ( es ) نضيف لها ( s, sh, ch, z, x )

Singular	Match	Bus	Dish	Box
Plural	Matches	Buses	Dishes	Boxes

الأسماء التي تنتهي بحرف ( y ) وسبقه حرف ساكن ، نحذف ال ( y ) ثم نضيف ( ies ) .

Singular	Plural
city	cities

الأسماء التي تنتهي بحرف ( y ) مسبوقة بحرف متحرك ( s ) نترك ال ( y ) ثم نضيف لها ( s ) .

Singular	Plural
boy	boys

الأسماء التي تنتهي بحرف ( o ) وسبقه حرف ساكن ، نضيف ( es ) .

Singular	Plural
potato	potatoes
tomato	tomatoes

الأسماء التي تنتهي بحرف ( o ) وسبقه حرف متحرك نضيف ( s ) فقط .

Singular	Plural
radio	radios
zoo	zoos

الأسماء التي تنتهي بحرف ( f ) أو ( fe ) نقلب ال ( f ) أو ( fe ) إلى ( v ) ثم نضيف ( es ) .

Singular	Shelf	Knife	thief
Plural	Shelves	Knives	thieves
cliff	شواذ : → cliffs		

الأسماء المركبة تجمع حسب الاسم الأخير

Singular	Classroom	policeman
Plural	classrooms	policemen

Singular	cactus	Oasis	criterion	curriculum	formula	bureau
Plural	cacti	Oases	criteria	curricula	formulae / formulas	bureaus / bureaux

deer , fish , sheep ← هناك أسماء لا تتغير ( المفرد مثل الجمع )

◀ هناك بعض الأسماء الشاذة :

Singular		Plural	
man	رجل	men	رجال
woman	أمّة	women	نساء
child	طفل	children	أطفال
person	شخص	people ( persons)	أشخاص / ناس
foot	قدم	feet	أقدام
tooth	سن	teeth	أسنان
goose	وزة	geese	أوز
Ox	ثور	Oxen	ثيران
mouse	فأر	mice	فئران
louse	قملة	lice	قمل

## Uncountable Nouns الأسماء الغير معدودة

◀ لا نضف لها (s) أو (es) ولا نضع قبلها (a , an ) وهي أسماء تعبّر عن السوائل أو الكميّات أو أسماء معنويّة .

flour	دقيق	food	طعام	oil	زيت	rain	مطر
salt	ملح	fish	سمك	blood	دم	steel	حديد
butter	زبد	chicken	لحم الدجاج	music	موسيقى	grass	عشب
sugar	سكر	water	ماء	hair	شعر	wood	خشب
rice	رز	tea	شاي	knowledge	معرفة	sand	رمل
bread	خبز	coffee	قهوة	information	معلومات	gold	ذهب
cheese	جبن	juice	عصير	furniture	مفروشات	glass	زجاج
meat	لحم	milk	حليب	snow - ice	ثلج	paper	ورق

#### ◀ جميع الأسماء الغير المعدودة تعامل معاملة المفرد

**Ex : Water **is** important for our growth.**

Milk **has** proteins.

► ولكن لو وضعت كلمات تدل على الكمية قبل الاسم الغير معدود فإنه يعامل معاملة الجمع .

Ex: Two cups of tea **are** not enough for me.

**Five liters of oil **do** not operate this machine.**

## محددات الأسماء ( ما يأتي قبل الأسماء )

singular	الأسم المفرد	plural	الأسم الجمع	Uncountable
A / an ( one )		two / three ... / Both		الأسم الغير معدود ( water , tea , coffee .....)
The		The		The
Every / Each كل	Each boy plays soccer. Each plays soccer. Every boy plays soccer.	All / most معظم		All / most معظم
لاحظ أننا يمكن أن نستخدم each بمفردها للتعبير عن الأسم المفرد أما every فلا بد أن يأتي بعدها اسم مفرد.		A lot of ( lots of ) / Plenty of		A lot of ( lots of ) / Plenty of
		some أي / بعض		some أي / بعض
		enough كافي		enough كافي
		many / more / several / a number of كثير		much / more / a great deal of a quantity of / a mount of / a bit of
		A few / few / fewer قليل		A little / little / less قليل

some / any ( استخدام )

( some ) أثبات	( any ) النفي	السؤال ( حسب نوع السؤال )
I have <b>some</b> books .	I don't have <b>any</b> books.	Do you have <b>any</b> books ?
		نستخدم ( any ) في السؤال العام .
I'd like <b>some</b> juice .	I wouldn't like <b>any</b> juice .	Would you like <b>some</b> juice ?
I want <b>some</b> milk .	I don't want <b>any</b> milk .	Can I have <b>some</b> milk ?
		نستخدم ( some ) في سؤال الطلب أو العرض .

( many / much / a lot of ) استخدام

( a lot of ) أثبات	( many / much ) النفي	( many / much ) السؤال
I have <b>a lot of</b> books .	I don't have <b>many</b> books.	Do you have <b>many</b> books ?
I'd like <b>a lot of</b> juice .	I wouldn't like <b>much</b> juice .	Would you like <b>much</b> juice ?
<b>too many / too much</b>	( too ) في الأثبات بعد كلمة ( many / much )	يمكن أن نستخدم ( many / much ) في الأثبات بعد كلمة ( too ).

صفات الأشارة Demonstrative adjectives

	اسم مفرد	اسم جمع	Examples
قريب	This	These	<b>This</b> is my book. / <b>These</b> are my shoes.
بعيد	That	Those	<b>That</b> bird in the sky is flying fast.

Another / Other آخر / آخرون

	اسم مفرد	اسم جمع	اسم لا يعد	Examples
غير محدد	another	Other boys / others	Other	I want <b>another</b> cup. / <b>Other</b> people disagree.
محدد	<b>The other</b> ( boy )	<b>The other</b> boys / <b>The others</b>	<b>The other</b>	Where's <b>the other</b> boy ? Where are <b>the other</b> boys ?

لأكثر من اثنين One another و بين اثنين each other و نستخدم الأثنين عندما يكون العدد غير محدد ) ( We love each other

# Definite & Indefinite Articles

( The ) تستخدم كأداة للتعريف.

( a / an ) تستخدمان كأدوات نكرة.

a book – a pen – a tree – a car – a man - a girl

**a** نضع قبل الأسماء التي تبدأ بحرف ساكن.

**نضع an قبل الأسماء التي تبدأ بحرف متحرك (a , e , i , o , u)**

**استخدام ( a /an )**

## أستخدام ( a /an )

قبل الأسماء المفردة المعدودة.	<b>a table - an egg</b>
قبل الوظيفة أو مجموعة معينة من الناس أو الجنسية.	He is <b>an engineer</b> . She is <b>an English women</b> .
معنى "كل"	He washes his hands four times <b>a day</b> .
شواذ	<b>an hour / a European city</b> ( h / E ) <b>( an umbrella ) an</b> نضع <b>a</b> ← <b>u</b> ◀ <b>( a university ) a</b> نضع <b>y</b> ← <b>u</b> ◀ <span style="float: right;">◀ حروف صامتة ( h / E ) ◀ إذا نطقنا <b>a</b> نضع <b>u</b> ◀ إذا نطقنا <b>y</b> نضع <b>u</b></span>

استخدام ( The )

الاسم الذي لا يوجد منه سوى نوع واحد فقط.	The Ka'aba / The sun / The earth / The universe / The world / The sky ....
أسماء الأنهار و البحار والمحيطات والخلجان والجبال والصحراء والجزر ....	The Arabian Gulf / The River Nile / The Red Sea / The Pacific Ocean / The Alps / The Sahara desert
مع الأتجاهات	The north / the south / The east / The west
مع ظروف المكان	The top / The bottom / The left / The right / The centre / The middle / The corner
نستخدم أداة التعريف أَل مع الاسم الذي ذكر للمرة الثانية	I saw a man. The man was young .
مع الأشياء المعروفة	The president / The manager / The door / The roof / The police / The army / The country
مع الأماكن المشهورة	The airport / The museum / The club ....
أسماء الآلات الموسيقية.	The piano / The drum / The oud / The guitar
قبل جملة الوصل ( التي تحتوي على ضمير وصل مثل Who )	I know the boy who took your bike .
قبل ( Of ) أو الجملة الوصفية	The name of ... / The winner of... / The capital of
قبل الصفات ( عند المقارنة بين أكثر من اثنين )	The tallest / The most exciting
مع أرقام الترتيب	The first / The second / The third / The fourth ....
مع بعض الكلمات	The radio / The internet / The end / The same

## حالات عدم استخدام ( The )

قبل بعض الأماكن ( إذا استخدمناها بشكل عام )

home / bed / hospital / school / college / university / prison /....

◀ إذا استخدمنا هذه الأماكن بشكل خاص فلنستخدم ( The ) :

Ex : I go to school ( بشكل عام ) / My father came to **the** school yesterday . ( بشكل خاص )

قبل الوجبات الغذائية ( بشكل عام )

Breakfast / lunch / dinner

◀ إذا كنا نتحدث عن وجبة معينة فلنستخدم ( The ) :

**The** lunch in this restaurant will be very delicious .

قبل الدول والمدن والقارات

France / Egypt / Cairo / Dubai / South America

◀ نستخدم ( The ) قبل أسماء الولايات والجمهوريات والمالك :

**The** U.A.E. / **The** K.S.A. / **The** U.S.A. / **The** U.K. ( **The** united kingdom )

قبل أسماء الشوارع والميادين والطرق

Times Square / Hope Street / Dubai Road

قبل المواد الدراسية

English / Math / IT / Arabic / History ....

قبل الظروف الزمنية

tomorrow / yesterday / last ( day ... ) / next ( day ... )

قبل الرياضات

Football / tennis .....

قبل أيام الأسبوع وشهور السنة

Monday / April / May .....

قبل الأسماء الغير معدودة ( إذا استخدمناها بشكل عام )

music / water / work / life / weather / fish

◀ إذا استخدمنا الأسماء الغير معدودة بشكل خاص ( محدد ) فلنستخدم ( The ) :

Ex : I don't like cold weather. ( بشكل عام ) / **The** weather is cold today . ( بشكل خاص )

# MR . Sheriff



## Conjunctions

	جملة كاملة عbara	عبارة Examples	أمثلة
<b>Reason</b> <i>سبباً</i>	Because / As / Since / For لأن	Because of / Due to / As a result of On account of بسبب / نتجة ل	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>He didn't come because he was ill .</li> <li>He didn't come because of his illness / being ill.</li> <li>I didn't go out due to the cold weather.</li> </ul>
<b>Contrast</b> <i>تضاداً</i>	Although Though Even though بالرغم من Nevertheless However But مع ذلك ولكن	Despite / In spite of بالرغم من	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Although he is poor, he is happy.</li> <li>He is happy though he is poor .</li> <li>Despite being poor , he is happy .</li> <li>In spite of his poverty , he is happy.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>He is poor. Nevertheless, he is happy.</li> <li>He is poor. However, he is happy.</li> <li>He is poor but he is happy .</li> </ul>

<b>Result</b> <i>نتيجة</i>	So → ( جملتان متصلتان ) Thus / Therefore / As a result / consequently → ( جملتان منفصلتان )	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>He was ill so he didn't go to school .</li> <li>He didn't study . As a result , he failed the exam .</li> </ul>
	So صفة عادية / ظرف that Such a / an اسم مفرد + صفة عادية that مصدر الفعل enough to + صفة عادية enough for فعل + ing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The exam was so difficult that I couldn't answer it .</li> <li>It was such a difficult exam that I couldn't answer it .</li> </ul>

	جملة كاملة	مصدر الفعل	أمثلة
<b>Purpose</b> <i>للفوز</i>	in order that So that لكي	To / in order to So as to لكي	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I study hard so that I can get high marks .</li> <li>I study hard so as to get high marks .</li> <li>I study hard in order not to fail the exam .</li> </ul>
	In order not to So as not to لكي لا		
For من أجل		عبارة فعل + ing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I study hard for good marks .</li> <li>I study hard for getting good marks.</li> </ul>

		Examples
<b>manner</b> <i>الطريقة</i>	as, as if, as though كما لو كان	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>He speaks as if he were a king.</li> <li>It looks as if it would rain.</li> </ul> <p>لاحظ استخدام ( were ) بدلاً من ( was ) لأنها غير حقيقة و مجرد خيال .</p> <p>لاحظ استخدام ( would ) بدلاً من ( will ) لأنها غير حقيقة و مجرد خيال .</p>

## أذا / لو ( الجمل الشرطية )

الحالة	فعل الشرط	فعل جواب الشرط
<b>Zero Conditional</b>	 <p>مضارع بسيط</p> <pre> graph TD     A[inf. / V + s] --&gt; B[don't / doesn't + inf.]     A --&gt; C[inf. / V + s]     C --&gt; D[don't / doesn't + inf.]   </pre> <p>Ex : If I eat fish , I get ill . If we heat water , it boils .</p>	<p>للتعبير عن شئ حقيقى ( حقيقة علمية أو عادة عامة )</p> <p>مضارع بسيط</p> <pre> graph TD     A[inf. / V + s] --&gt; B[don't / doesn't + inf.]     A --&gt; C[inf. / V + s]     C --&gt; D[don't / doesn't + inf.]   </pre>
<b>First Conditional</b>	 <p>مضارع بسيط</p> <pre> graph TD     A[inf. / V + s] --&gt; B[don't / doesn't + inf.]     A --&gt; C[inf. / V + s]     C --&gt; D[don't / doesn't + inf.]   </pre> <p>Ex : If it rains , I won't go out . If I have money , I will buy a new car .</p>	<p>للتعبير عن شئ محتمل الحدوث في المستقبل .</p> <p>will ('ll) / won't can / can't shall / shan't may / may not must / mustn't</p> <p>( مصدر الفعل ) inf.</p>
		<p>شواذ</p> <p>١) نستخدم مصدر الفعل للتعبير عن الأمر في جملة جواب الشرط ( والفاعل يكون محفوظ ) . Ex : If you meet Ahmed , tell him about the party .</p> <p>٢) يمكن أن نعبر عن النصيحة في جملة جواب الشرط باستخدام أفعال ناقصة في المضارع مثل : ( should , have to / has to , ought to , must ) Ex : If you are ill , you should go to the doctor .</p>
<b>Second Conditional</b>	 <p>ماضي بسيط</p> <pre> graph TD     A[ed / شاذ] --&gt; B[didn't + inf.]     A --&gt; C[ed / شاذ]     C --&gt; D[didn't + inf.]   </pre> <p>Ex : If I were a bird , I would fly . If I had money , I would buy a new car .</p>	<p>للتعبير عن مواقف خيالية أو شئ مستبعد الحدوث في المضارع .</p> <p>would ('d) / wouldn't could / couldn't might / might not</p> <p>( مصدر الفعل ) inf.</p>
<b>Third Conditional</b>	 <p>ماضي تام</p> <pre> graph TD     A[had + p.p] --&gt; B[hadn't + p.p]     A --&gt; C[had + p.p]     C --&gt; D[hadn't + p.p]   </pre> <p>Ex : If I had studied hard , I would have succeeded . If I had had money , I would have bought a car .</p>	<p>للتعبير عن اللوم أو العتاب أو عن استبعاد حدوث فعل في الماضي .</p> <p>would ('d) / wouldn't could / couldn't might / might not</p> <p>have + p.p</p>

## Unless

اذا لم

مثل حالات If ولكنها تشير للنفي ( لا نضع بعدها not )

Ex : Unless you study , you won't pass the exam . ( If you don't study , you won't pass the exam ).

التعبير عن الندم أو التمني المستحيل

Present	عند التمني أو الندم في المضارع نستخدم الماضي البسيط	Past	عند التمني أو الندم في الماضي نستخدم الماضي التام
I wish I were a bird . / If only I were a bird . If only I knew how to drive a car . I wish you wouldn't arrive late all the time .		I wish I had studied my lessons . If only I had woken up early .	



## Compound Sentences الجمل المركبة

Connectors الروابط	Examples أمثلة
<b>For</b> لأن	He loves Science <b>for</b> he wants to be a scientist.
<b>And</b> و	She went shopping <b>and</b> she bought vegetables.
<b>Nor</b> ولا	They haven't relaxed <b>nor</b> have they studied.
<b>But</b> ولكن	He studied hard <b>but</b> he failed the exam.
<b>Or</b> أو	You can join a university <b>or</b> you can have a job.
<b>Yet</b> ولكن	He got up late <b>yet</b> he slept early.
<b>So</b> ولذلك	He studied hard <b>so</b> he got high marks.

### جمل مثبتة

Paired Connectors	Examples
<b>Both ..... and</b> كل من دائما يأتي بعدهم فعل لصيغة الجمع (play)	- <b>Both</b> Reem <b>and</b> her sisters play tennis. - <b>Both</b> Ali <b>and</b> Saif play soccer.
<b>Not only ..... but also / as well</b>  ليس فقط ..... ولكن أيضا	- <b>Not only</b> Reem <b>but also</b> her sisters play tennis. - <b>Not only</b> has she succeeded <b>but also / as well</b> she has got high marks. - تذكر ان نسبق الفعل المساعد على الفاعل <b>not only</b>
<b>And also</b> (فاعل + فعل مساعد مثبت) , <b>so</b> (فاعل + فعل مساعد مثبت) <b>And too</b> (فعل مساعد مثبت + فاعل)	- Reem plays tennis <b>and also</b> do her sisters. - Reem plays tennis, <b>so</b> do her sisters. - Reem plays tennis <b>and</b> her sisters do <b>too</b> .

### جمل منفية

<b>Neither ..... nor</b> ليس ..... ولا الفعل يأتي حسب الفاعل بعد ( nor )	- <b>Neither</b> Reem <b>nor</b> her sisters play tennis. - <b>Neither</b> Reem <b>nor</b> her sister plays tennis.
<b>and neither</b> (فاعل + فعل مساعد مثبت) <b>neither</b> (فاعل + فعل مساعد مثبت) ( neither ) يمكن استخدام ( nor ) بدلا من ( neither )	-Reem doesn't play tennis <b>and neither</b> do her sisters. - Reem doesn't play tennis, <b>neither</b> do her sisters.
<b>And</b> ( not ) + فعل مساعد + فاعل	-Reem doesn't play tennis <b>and</b> her sisters don't <b>either</b> .

### جمل للتعبير عن خيارات

<b>Either ..... or</b> اما ..... أو الفعل يأتي حسب الفاعل بعد ( or )	<b>Either</b> Moza <b>or</b> her sister feeds the cat.
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### جمل للتعبير عن التحذير

<b>Or / Otherwise</b> والا	Hurry up, <b>otherwise / or</b> you will miss the bus.
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### None ( not one / no one / nothing )

- **None** of the students want / wants to take exams.
- I wanted some coffee, but there was **none** left.

يمكن ان نستخدم فعل لصيغة المفرد ( wants ) أو لصيغة الجمع ( want ) بعد **none** ولكن الأفضل أن نستخدم فعل لصيغة المفرد (wants)

Ex: **Neither** of my parents **lives** with me.

نستخدم ( **Neither** ) عند التحدث عن اثنين ولا نستخدم ( **none** )



## Prepositions of Time

<b>in</b>	a period of time  <b>in</b> 2003 / <b>in</b> July / <b>in</b> the winter – summer – spring-fall (autumn) / <b>in</b> the morning – afternoon - evening / <b>in</b> the middle of the day / <b>in</b> three hours / <b>in</b> a few weeks	يستخدم للتحدث عن فترة زمنية (سنة / شهر / موسم .... )
<b>on</b>	<b>For days and dates:</b>  <b>on</b> my birthday / <b>on</b> July 4th / <b>on</b> Saturday / <b>on</b> Tuesday afternoon / <b>on</b> holiday / <b>on</b> weekend	لليام والتواريخ
<b>at</b>	<b>A point in time:</b>  <b>at</b> 4 o'clock / <b>at</b> 10:45 / <b>at</b> breakfast- lunch - dinner  <b>at</b> the moment / <b>at</b> the same time / <b>at</b> night / <b>at</b> noon / <b>at</b> the weekends	يستخدم للتحدث عن نقطة زمنية (ساعات / وجبات يومية .... ) أو مع بعض التعبيرات :

## Prepositions of place

<b>in</b>	<b>in</b> a room / <b>in</b> Dubai / <b>in</b> Egypt / <b>in</b> a taxi	يستخدم للتحدث عن أماكن تحوطنا أو أماكن مغلقة :
<b>on</b>	<b>on</b> the wall / <b>on</b> the table / <b>on</b> a tree / <b>on</b> a field / <b>on</b> a plain / <b>on</b> a farm	للتحدث عن أشياء فوق أخرى أو للتحدث عن أماكن مفتوحة :
<b>at</b>	<b>at</b> the bus stop / <b>at</b> the doctor's / <b>at</b> school / <b>at</b> the end of the road / <b>at</b> the mall / <b>at</b> the door / <b>at</b> home	يستخدم للتحدث عن أماكن نذهب إليها لنرى الناس أو نفعل شيء :

## حروف جر للمكان Prepositions of place

over	فوق	below / under / beneath	تحت
behind	خلف	in front of	أمام
near / by	بجوار	far away from	بعيد عن
inside	داخل	outside	خارج
at the top	في الأعلى	at the bottom	في الأسفل

in the middle / centre	في الوسط
on the corner	في الزاوية
across from	عبر / في الجانب الآخر من

نستخدم حرف الجر **by** للتعبير عن وسائل المواصلات :

**by bus / by car / by taxi** بالباص / بالسيارة / بالتاكسي  
**on foot** سيرا على الأقدام

## Prepositional verbs

consists of / approve of / think of	get into ينزل
believe in / succeed in / persist in	Turn on يفتح
concentrate on / focus on / depend on / rely on / insist on	Turn off يفتح
laugh at / look at / point at	put on يرتدي
talk about / complain about / worry about / ask about / speak about / hear about / think about / wonder about	put off يخلع
wait for / apologize for / pay for / ask for	put on يرتدي

## Noun + Preposition

a cheque for / a demand for/ a need for / a reason for
an advantage of / A disadvantage of / a cause of / a photograph of / picture of / a map of / a plan of / a drawing of
an increase in / a rise in / a decrease in / a fall in
a damage to / an invitation to / a solution to / a key to / an answer to / a reply to / a reaction to / an attitude to
a relationship with / a connection with / a contact with
A relationship between / a connection between / a contact between / a difference between

## Adjectives + Preposition

afraid of / frightened of / proud of / aware of / tired of / sick of /sure of / certain of
good at / better at /bad at / annoyed at
famous for / dangerous for / responsible for
fond of interested in
furious with /angry with / familiar with
excited about / worried about / upset about / nervous about / happy about

## أفعال ناقصة Modal Verbs

### أفعال ناقصة تدل على القدرة Modals of Ability

	Affirmative	Negative	Question
Present	can + inf. Ex : He can swim.	cannot ( can't ) + inf. Ex : He can't swim.	Can + الفاعل + inf. ? Ex: Can he swim ?
	( am / is / are ) able to + inf. Ex: He's able to swim.	( Am / is / are) not able to + inf. EX: He's not able to swim.	Am / Is / Are + الفاعل + able to + inf. ? Ex: Is he able to swim ?
Past	could + inf. Ex : He could swim last day.	could not (couldn't) Ex : He couldn't swim last day.	Could + الفاعل + inf. ? Ex : Could he swim last day ?
	( was / were ) able to + inf. Ex: He was able to swim.	( was / were) not able to + inf. Ex: He wasn't able to swim.	Was / Were + الفاعل + able to + inf. ? Ex : Was he able to swim ?
Future	will be able to + inf. Ex: He'll be able to swim.	won't be able to + inf. Ex: He won't be able to swim.	Will+ الفاعل + be able to + inf. ? Ex: Will he be able to swim ?

### أفعال ناقصة تعبر عن الالتزام Modals of Obligation

	Affirmative	Negative
Present	Must + inf. You must come on time .	Mustn't + inf. You mustn't smoke here.
Past	had to + inf. / must have + V3 You had to come on time yesterday. I failed the exam. I must have studied.	didn't have + inf. / mustn't have + V3 You didn't have to come on time yesterday. I failed the exam. I mustn't have played.

### أفعال ناقصة تعبر عن الضرورة Modals of Necessity

	Affirmative	Negative
Present	<p>have to / has to + inf. You are fat. You have to go on a diet. He is fat. He has to go on a diet.</p> <p>have got to / has got to + inf. You have got to go on a diet.</p> <p>need to + inf. You need to study for your exam.</p>	<p>( don't / doesn't ) have to + inf. -You are thin. You don't have to go on a diet. - He is thin. He doesn't have to go on a diet.</p> <p>haven't got to / hasn't got to + inf. You are thin. You haven't got to go on a diet.</p> <p>needn't to + inf. / don't need to + inf. -There is no exam. You needn't to study. / You don't need to study.</p> <p style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">للتعبير عن شئ غير ضروري ولا أفعله دانيا في الحاضر نستخدم : - needn't to ( don't need to + inf. ) ← - My eyesight is good. I don't need to wear glasses.</p>
Past	<p>had to + inf. He was ill. He had to take medicine.</p> <p>had got to + inf. He had got to take medicine.</p> <p>Need have + p.p. We need have booked a table. The restaurant is full.</p>	<p>didn't have + inf. He was well. He didn't have to take medicine.</p> <p>hadn't got to + inf. You hadn't got to take medicine.</p> <p>Needn't have + V3 / didn't need to + inf. - We needn't have booked a table. The restaurant is empty. - We didn't need to book a table . The restaurant is empty.</p> <p style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">للتعبير عن شئ غير ضروري ولم تفعله في الماضي نستخدم : - needn't have + V3 ( didn't need to + inf. ) ← - We had much petrol so we didn't need to stop.</p>

## أفعال ناقصة تعبّر عن النصّح

	<b>Affirmative</b>	<b>Negative</b>
Present	<b>should + inf.</b> <b>ought to + inf.</b> <b>had better +inf.</b> <b>Ex : You're tired. You <b>should</b> rest.</b>	<b>shouldn't + inf.</b> <b>oughtn't to + inf.</b> <b>had better not + inf.</b> <b>Ex: You're fat. You <b>shouldn't</b> drink pop.</b>
Past	<b>should have + V3</b> <b>ought to have + V3</b> <b>Ex: He was tired. He <b>should have rested.</b></b> <b>He was tired. <b>He ought to have rested.</b></b>	<b>shouldn't have + V3 / oughtn't to have + V3</b> <b>Ex: He made an accident. He <b>shouldn't have driven</b> very fast.</b> <b>He made an accident. He <b>oughtn't to have driven</b> very fast.</b>

## أفعال ناقصة تدل على الاستنتاج أو الاحتمال

Degrees of certainty	<b>Present</b>	<b>Past</b>
Very sure متأكد جداً	<b>Must be</b> <b>He looks tired. He <b>must be</b> ill.</b>	<b>must have been</b> <b>He looked tired. He <b>must have been</b> ill.</b>
Quite sure متأكد إلى حد ما	<b>May be</b> <b>He isn't here. He <b>may be</b> at home.</b>	<b>may have been</b> <b>He didn't come. He <b>may have been</b> at home.</b>
Not sure غير متأكد	<b>might be / could be</b> <b>I'm not sure. He <b>might be</b> ill.</b>	<b>might have been / could have been</b> <b>Ali didn't come. He <b>might have been</b> ill.</b>

عندما نكون متأكدين بنسبة ١٠٠% فاتّنا نستخدم فعل يكون ( am / is / are / was / were ) للاستنتاج المنفي في المضارع و ( can't have been ) لل الاستنتاج المنفي في الماضي .

Ex : Ali **is** in the class. He **can't be** absent.  
Ali **was** in the class. He **can't have been** absent.

## أفعال ناقصة للتوقّع

<b>Affirmative</b>	<b>Negative</b>
<b>Will ('ll)</b> <b>I think it <b>will</b> rain.</b>  <b>( Am / is / are ) going to + inf.</b> <b>It's cloudy. I believe it's <b>going to</b> rain.</b>	<b>won't</b> <b>I think it <b>won't</b> rain.</b>  <b>( am / is / are ) not going to + inf.</b> <b>It's not cloudy. It's <b>not going to</b> rain.</b>

## أفعال ناقصة للطلب

Formal /	<b>Could you give me your book , please ?</b> / <b>Would you give me your book , please ?</b>
Informal	<b>Can you give me your book ?</b>

## أفعال ناقصة للأستئذان

Formal / Polite	<b>Could I have some tea , please ?</b> / <b>May I have some tea , please ?</b> <b>Shall I have some tea , please ?</b>
Informal	<b>Can I have some tea , please ?</b>

## أفعال ناقصة للتعبير عن العادات

Present	<b>Will ('ll)</b> <b>When we go to Paris , we 'll often eat in restaurants.</b>
Past	<b>Would ('d) + inf.</b> <b>When we went to Paris , we <b>would</b> often eat in restaurants.</b>

# الكلام المباشر وغير مباشر

## Direct & Indirect Speech

<b>الجملة الخبرية</b>	<p>-Reem <b>told</b> me (<b>that</b>) she <b>felt</b> tired.</p> <p>-Ali <b>said to</b> me (<b>that</b>) he <b>had been</b> ill.</p> <p>- Reem <b>said</b> (<b>that</b>) she <b>had studied</b>.</p>	<p>هو الرابط في الجملة الخبرية ويمكن حذفه .</p> <p>نستخدمهم اذا كان هناك مخاطب (<b>me</b>) (<b>said to / told</b>)</p> <p>(نستخدمها اذا لم يكن هناك مخاطب (<b>said</b>)</p>
<b>الجملة الاستفهامية</b>	<p>- I <b>wondered</b> if she <b>had won</b> the race.</p> <p>- She <b>asked</b> me whether I <b>would come</b>.</p> <p>- He <b>asked</b> me where I <b>was going</b>.</p>	<p>هذا الرابطان في السؤال بهل .</p> <p>نستخدم أداة الاستفهام نفسها كرابط في السؤال بأداة استفهم .</p> <p>(أفعال قول تستخدم في السؤال الغير مباشر (<b>asked / wondered ..</b>)</p>
<b>الجملة الأمرية أو جملة النص</b>	<p>- He <b>told</b> me <b>to study</b>.</p> <p>- He <b>advised</b> me <b>not to eat sweets</b>.</p>	<p>هذا الرابطان في جمل الأمر والنص .</p> <p>هي أفعال القول ولا بد أن يوجد مخاطب بعدهم (<b>told / advised ...</b>)</p>

- تذكر أن نستخدم أزمنة في الماضي بعد أفعال القول (**told / said / asked / wondered**) وذلك في الجمل الخبرية والاستفهامية .

- في الجمل الأمرية وجمل النص نستخدم المصدر بعد (**to / not to**) .

- لا نغير الأزمنة إذا كان فعل القول مضارع (**says / asks / tells ....**) :

Ex: He **says** he **lives** in UAE. ( **Says** → **lives** )

لا نغير في الأزمنة إذا كان الكلام يدل على حقائق يومية أو حقائق علمية أو حكم :

Ex: My teacher **said** Time **is** gold. / It is **said that** eating an apple a day **keeps** the doctor away.

### تحويل الأزمنة في الكلام الغير مباشر

كل زمن يتم تحويله إلى الزمن الأقدم منه ( مضارع يتتحول إلى ماضي والماضي يتتحول إلى ماضي تام )

Direct	Indirect
am / is / are	was / were
( am / is / are ) playing	( was / were) playing
was / were	had been
( was / were )	had been
have / has	had
( have / has ) played	had played
had	had had
had played	had played
don't / doesn't	didn't
(don't / doesn't ) play	didn't play

Direct	Indirect
didn't + inf.	hadn't + V3
didn't play	hadn't played
play- plays	played
played	had played
Will / can / may ...	Would / could / might ...
Will play	would play
should + inf.	should have + V3
must + inf.	must have + V3
Ought to + inf.	Ought to have + V3
Should study	Should have studied

### تحويل الظروف الزمنية وأسماء الأشارة

Direct	This	These	today	tonight	now	Yesterday / last	Tomorrow / next	..... ago
Indirect	That	Those	That day	That night	then	The day before / The previous day	The day after / The following day	The ..... before

## Prefixes

## البادئات

نستخدم ( **not** ) بمعنى ( **un / in / im / il / ir / dis / anti / non** ) للتعبير عن عكس الكلمة :

unhappy / unreal / unable / unlucky / unfortunate / unmarried / unimportant / unwise/unsuitable
inaccurate / incomplete / inefficient / inactive / inexact / inappropriate / inconvenient / indirect / insincere / incorrect / inability / informal
improper / impolite / impossible / impatient / imperfect / impure / immaterial / immoral
illegal / illiterate / illogical
irregular / irrelevant / irrespective / irresponsible
discover / dislike / disinfect / dishonest / disagree / disobey / disobedient / discontinue
anti-smoking / anti-slavery / antibiotic / anti-racism
nonsmoker / nonstop / nonsense / nonresident / nonstop

نستخدم ( **over** ) بمعنى زيادة عن اللزوم :

overcrowded / overpopulated / overwork / over time / over dose / overeat / oversleep
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نستخدم ( **under / sub** ) بمعنى تحت أو أسفل :

subway / submarine / subordinate
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underground / under age / underline
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## Suffixes

## اللواحق

For people	<b>ar</b> ( <i>liar</i> ) / <b>er</b> ( <i>teacher</i> ) / <b>eer</b> ( <i>engineer</i> ) / <b>or</b> ( <i>visitor</i> ) / <b>ist</b> ( <i>scientist</i> ) / <b>ent</b> ( <i>president</i> ) / <b>ant</b> ( <i>assistant</i> ) / <b>ian</b> ( <i>musician</i> )
Abstract nouns	<b>tion</b> ( <i>pollution</i> ) / <b>ion</b> ( <i>expression</i> ) / <b>ure</b> ( <i>creature</i> ) / <b>ance</b> ( <i>allowance</i> ) / <b>ence</b> ( <i>confidence</i> ) / <b>ment</b> ( <i>development</i> ) / <b>ness</b> ( <i>weakness</i> ) / <b>ship</b> ( <i>friendship</i> ) / <b>dom</b> ( <i>freedom</i> ) / <b>hood</b> ( <i>childhood</i> ) / <b>th</b> ( <i>growth</i> ) / <b>t</b> ( <i>weight</i> ) / <b>ty</b> ( <i>loyalty</i> ) / <b>ity</b> ( <i>ability</i> ) / <b>y</b> ( <i>delivery</i> ) / <b>al</b> ( <i>arrival</i> )
Verbs	<b>fy</b> ( <i>beautify</i> ) / <b>en</b> ( <i>widen</i> ) / <b>ise</b> ( <i>advise</i> ) / <b>ize</b> ( <i>summarize</i> ) / <b>ate</b> ( <i>activate</i> )
Adjectives	<b>able</b> ( <i>comfortable</i> ) / <b>ful</b> ( <i>careful</i> ) / <b>less</b> ( <i>careless</i> ) / <b>ive</b> ( <i>expensive</i> ) / <b>ese</b> ( <i>Chinese</i> ) / <b>an</b> ( <i>urban</i> ) <b>ian</b> ( <i>Asian</i> ) / <b>ant</b> ( <i>ignorant</i> ) / <b>ent</b> ( <i>different</i> ) / <b>ish</b> ( <i>selfish</i> ) / <b>ous</b> ( <i>obvious</i> ) / <b>y</b> ( <i>windy</i> ) / <b>ly</b> ( <i>lovely</i> ) / <b>ar</b> ( <i>popular</i> ) / <b>al</b> ( <i>normal</i> ) <b>ing</b> ( <i>interesting</i> ) / <b>ed</b> ( <i>interested</i> ) الصفات التي تنتهي ب ( <b>ing</b> ) للأشياء والصفات التي تنتهي ب ( <b>ed</b> ) للأشخاص
Adverbs	<b>ly</b> ( <i>slowly</i> - <i>simply</i> - <i>happily</i> - <i>dramatically</i> ) / <b>wards</b> ( <i>forwards</i> - <i>backwards</i> - <i>towards</i> )